The New-York Times.

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WASHINGTON.

RAILROAD INDEBTEDNESS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

THE LAND GRANT ROADS, AND THE FIVE PER CENT. FUND—ANOTHER RAILROAD PRESIDENT DISSATISFIED WITH THE POSTAL CAR RATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The Register of the Treasury is preparing a statement of account between the several land grant railroads and the General Government, on account of the five per cent. fund, as provided by recent legislation. When this statement is completed, the Government, through the Secretary of the Treasury, will make formal demand of payment upon all the defaulting railroads. In the event of a continuance of the default for sixty days thereafter, the Attorney General will immediately bring suit under the new law to compel payment. It is generally understood that it is the intention of the railroad companies to contest this law.

ANOTHER POSTAL-CAR CONTROVERSY.

There are indications of another small postal-car war. President Wood, of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, has notified the Postmaster General that he shall discontinue carrying the mails over his line unless he receives $75 per mile for the service. Under the old law he was paid $70 per mile, but upon the readjustment of the pay under the new law, which requires that the mails shall be paid according to weight, his compensation has been reduced from his original pay about twenty-five per centum. This road receives the maximum allowance under the law for the weight carried. If the mails are thrown off the people along the line of the road will be the only sufferers, as there are no through mails over that road. By a singular coincidence Mr. Hinckley, of the Wilmington Road, is a large stockholder in this road.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE THE GENEVA AWARD BOARD.

The Geneva Award Commissioners have decided that all evidence and pleadings in matters before them shall be presented in writing.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

THE WAR DEPARTMENT AND VICTIMS OF THE GRASSHOPPER PLAGUE.

Statements having been made recently in regard to the delay in ordering the construction of buildings for the military post at Loupe Fork of the Platte River, although Department Commander Gen. Ord had recommended their immediate construction to give employment to the settlers in that region who had lost all their crops by grasshoppers, it may be proper to state that on the 1st of August the Adjutant General of the army received from Gen. Ord, commanding the Department of the Platte, plans and estimates for the construction of a new post on Loupe Fork of the Platte River, and sent them to the Quartermaster General on the same day for a report. They were returned by that officer to the Adjutant General on the 4th of August, and on the 5th of August were received by the Chief Clerk of the War Department. On the 6th of August they were submitted to the Secretary of War, who examined and approved the same, with the recommendation of the Department Commander, and directed that the buildings be erected under the direction and control of Gen. Ord, who was ordered, however, to take such action as would insure that the appropriation of $40,000 should not be exceeded in completing all the structures required for the post, and that, if necessary to this end, the troops should be used to assist in the work. The case reached the Secretary personally on the 6th of August, was examined by him, and recognizing the importance of expedition in the matter, he directed it to be made special. On the morning of the 8th the papers were returned to the Adjutant General that he might communicate the action of the War Department to the authorities concerned. With the exception of the time occupied by his official visit to West Point, the Secretary of War has not been absent from Washington for a longer period than eight or ten days at a time, and he is in constant daily communication with the department both by telegraph and mail, and can return to the city at any time in fifteen hours' notice. No complaints have ever been heard here from parties having business before the department about their business not receiving the most prompt attention. During the whole of last Summer the Secretary of War was not absent from Washington a single day except to attend to public business.

TREASURY BALANCES.

The following were the balances in the Treasury at the close of business yesterday: Currency, $15,561,893; special deposit of legal-tenders for the redemption of certificates of deposit, $59,085,000; coin, including $32,906,700 in coin certificates, $71,920,306; outstanding legal-tenders, $382,000,000.

CONSCIENCE.

A letter signed "A Priest," has been received by the Secretary of the Treasury, inclosing a $100 note on the Tenth National Bank of New-York. The writer of the letter states that the money was received by him at the confessional as conscience money due the United States.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieutenants W. A. Thompson and Lewis Warrington, and Second Lieut. Wentz C. Miller are detached from recruiting service and ordered to their regiments. Capt. Burnham, of the Engineer Corps, has been ordered to report by letter to Major Gen. Hancock, President of the Retiring Board, in New-York City.

NAVAL ORDERS.

Assistant Surgeon Theodore C. Heyle, has been ordered to the Washington Navy-yard; Assistant Surgeon Ezra Z. Derr to the Monocacy, Asiatic station; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. E. Painter has been detached from duty in charge of medical stores, Asiatic station, and ordered to return home; Chief Engineer Wm. H. King from the Washington Navy-yard and ordered to the Dictator, at Key West.

A POSSIBLE DIFFICULTY WITH CHINA.

The participation of certain officers of the United States service in the movements of the Japanese Government against the inhabitants of the island of Formosa, is likely to cause some embarrassment between our Government and that of China. The latter claims to have jurisdiction of the island of Formosa and its people, and any proceedings on the part of American citizens of an unfriendly or belligerent character against said island or people is a violation of neutrality. One of the officers connected with the Formosa expedition is Lieut. Douglas Cassel, of the Navy. Gen. Le Gendre, an ex-United States Consul, is also attached to it.

AGRICULTURAL REPORT—COTTON.

The annual report of the Department of Agriculture will probably not be published till after the meeting of Congress. The appropriation for printing this report, contrary to precedent, is to be disbursed subject to the order of the Commissioner, and not of the Public Printer, as heretofore. The latter refuses to print unless the appropriation is placed to his credit, which Commissioner Watts refuses to do. The cotton crop presents a better appearance now than at the last monthly report, except in Tennessee and Arkansas.

FIRE LIMITS OF WASHINGTON.

The District of Columbia Commissioners have extended the fire limits of Washington and Georgetown, and declare it shall not be lawful to erect, construct, enlarge, or remove any wooden buildings anywhere within the prescribed area.

THE SUPPOSED MURDER NEAR BRIDGEPORT.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Aug. 12.—The jury of inquest in the case of John Bitterman, whose remains were found yesterday on the railroad track, held a session last evening and another to-day, and adjourned until to-morrow without arriving at any conclusions concerning the cause of death. The body was horribly mangled, rendering it next to impossible to discover marks of violence—other than those made by the train—sufficient to cause death. The impression still prevails that the man was murdered.

THE BRAZILIAN CABLE.

REPLY OF PRESIDENT GRANT TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN PRESIDENTS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The President has sent the following telegrams to the Presidents of the Argentine Republic and of Uruguay, in response to their messages of congratulation on the completion of the cable between South America and other countries:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 10, 1874.

President of the Argentine Republic:

I heartily congratulate your Republic upon the completion of the work which brings the South American nationalities into immediate communication with each other and the balance of the civilized world. It is an important step in the interests of commerce and good-fellowship between nations and peoples. (Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, Aug. 10.

The President of Uruguay:

I send the warmest congratulations on the completion of the telegraphic line that connects your country not only with the United States of North America, but most of the civilized nations of the world. May this new means of communication cement the present cordial friendship into the most permanent form.

(Signed,) U. S. GRANT.

CANADA.

MEETING OF MANUFACTURERS IN OPPOSITION TO RECIPROCITY.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

HAMILTON, Ontario, Aug. 12.—There is a large attendance at the manufacturers' meeting in this city to-day to consider the question of reciprocity, and the committees have all reported against it, and every speech thus far made has been in opposition to its provisions. It is expected that the meeting to-morrow will declare emphatically against its adoption. Even those who claim to know the sentiment of the agricultural classes say they will oppose it.

THE RED ISLAND LIGHT-SHIP RAISED — THE FRENCH OFFICERS FETED.

QUEBEC, Canada, Aug. 12.—The Red Island light-ship, which was wrecked last Fall on White Island, has been successfully raised, and towed to the Rivière Du Loup, where she will be temporarily repaired previous to being brought up to Quebec.

Last evening, the French Consul, M. Chevalier, gave a grand dinner in honor of Admiral Thomasset and the officers of the French frigates. This evening His Honor, the Governor, gives a dinner in their honor at Spencerwood.

THE CANADIAN BOUNDARY SURVEY COMMISSION.

OTTAWA, Aug. 12.—Intelligence was received to-day from Capt. Cameron, chief of the Boundary Survey Commission. He was at a point within sight of the Rocky Mountains. He passed through a section of country in which it was apprehended difficulty with Indians might be met without having encountered anything of the kind. The north-west police force will follow the same route to some extent, and the indications are that they also will be undisturbed. Another surveying party have left for Manitoba to engage in the Canada-Pacific Railway surveys. They propose going via St. Paul.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION.

SHIPPENSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Pennsylvania State Teachers' Association met at 10 A. M. to-day, with a larger attendance than yesterday. The discussion on co-education was renewed. Dr. Hayes, of Washington College, was vigorous in his opposition to the resolution of Prof. Allen that the association has favorably settled the question, when so wide a difference of opinion exists. We have colleges where both sexes are admitted, and as long as this state of affairs exists we are opposed to compelling all the others to open their doors as mixed schools. President Magill, of Swarthmore College, affirmed the report of T. J. Duncan, and Hon. L. G. Bigham opposed it in a discussion quite animated and exciting. The resolutions were defeated, and the subject permitted to remain where it has slumbered for the past three years. An able paper on vocal culture was read, followed by an address delivered by Prof. C. F. Himes, of Dickerson College, on the relation of natural science to a popular education. Dr. Woods, of the Western University, read a paper on technical education. Wilkesbarre, Penn., was selected as the place for the next meeting of the association. The following nominations were made for officers for the ensuing year: W. W. Woodruff, of Bucks County, was named as President; John Morrow, of Pittsburg, for Treasurer; J. P. McCloskey for Secretary. At the evening session Prof. Curry lectured on "Geometry," which was followed by a lecture on the "Money Value of Education" by Dr. Hayes, of Washington College.

THE COLLYER-EDWARDS PRIZE FIGHT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—Charles Carroll, the referee in the Collyer-Edwards prize fight, arrived here this morning. It is positively stated that his decision is that Edwards fairly won the fight, and he (Carroll) will so decide officially, when Edwards and Collyer arrive here on Friday next.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—Barney Aaron, Collyer's principal second, announces: "You may telegraph upon authority that Collyer's seconds concede the stakes and fight to Edwards. He is entitled to them."

DONALDSON'S BALLOON.

ELLIOT, Me., Aug. 12.—Prof. Donaldson and his balloon excursion party landed here this morning, took their breakfast and proceeded. The balloon crossed the Merrimack River, at Saulsbury Point, at 10:20 o'clock, and Piscataquis River, near Newington, at 12:30. Its progress after that time was very slow. A dense fog prevailed.

NORTH BERWICK, Me., Aug. 12.—The balloon which ascended from Boston yesterday afternoon landed at Wells at 11:39 o'clock this morning in an open field. All safe.

THE IMPECUNIOUS EX-MAYOR OF BOSTON.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Ex-Mayor Wightman has been released from jail, having taken the poor debtor's oath after a protracted examination before the Master in Chancery. The attorneys of Mr. Byers, the plaintiff in the suit against Wightman, have filed charges of fraud against him, on the ground that to enable him to take the oath he assigned all the property to his son. The question of fraud will be passed upon at a future day.

IMPORTANT RAILROAD DECISION.

AUGUSTA, Me., Aug. 12.—In the case of the State of Maine against the European and North American Railway, the court has decided in favor of the former. All trespass suits are decided in favor of the State, except the seizure and sale of teams, the court deciding the law under which these proceedings were had to be unconstitutional. The case involved the possession of 280,000 acres of land.

A DESPERATE FIGHT.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—Horace Witherspoon, a rich farmer of Anderson County, Ky., was shot yesterday and instantly killed in Lawrenceburg, in that county, by A. M. Portwood. Witherspoon was in the act of drawing a pistol to shoot, but Portwood was too quick for him, putting three shots in his head and three in his body, two of the latter passing through his heart. The shooting is asserted to be a clear case of self-defense, as Portwood tried to avoid the difficulty. Witherspoon was a very desperate character, and on other occasions killed two men without provocation. Two loaded revolvers were found in his possession, one of them half cocked.

CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN SCIENTIFIC ASSOCIATION.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AT HARTFORD—ADDRESS OF WELCOME—DISCUSSION ON THE CONSTITUTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HARTFORD, Conn., Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

The American Association for the Advancement of Science opened its twenty-third annual session this morning in the Representatives' Hall. There were about 150 people present, and others are arriving by every train. Prof. Lovering, of Cambridge, retired from the chair of President, which he has occupied during the past year, welcoming Dr. J. L. Leconte, of Philadelphia, as his successor. A brief and interesting address was made by the latter, in which he referred to the scientific progress made during the year, and to the loss sustained by the Society in the death of Prof. Agassiz.

The usual routine business was transacted, and the act of incorporation granted by the last Massachusetts Legislature was accepted and the constitution remodeled in accordance with the new charter. Forty new members were admitted, among whom were the following: Profs. Asa Gray, Boston; E. S. Morse, Salem; B. A. Gould, Boston; W. B. Rogers, Boston; Geo. B. Barker, Philadelphia, and E. W. Hillgard, Michigan.

The following are the officers of the present meeting: President, Dr. J. L. Le Conte, of Philadelphia, Penn.; Vice President, Prof. C. S. Lyman, of New-Haven, Conn.; Permanent Secretary, Mr. F. W. Putnam, of Salem, Mass.; General Secretary, Dr. C. A. Hamlin, of Bangor, Me.; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. S. Vaux, of Philadelphia, Penn.

Standing Committee.—Ex-President, Prof. Joseph Lovering, of Cambridge, Mass.; Ex Vice President, Mr. A. H. Worthen, of Springfield, Ill.; Ex-General Secretary, Prof. A. C. White, of Brunswick, Me.; and the President, Vice President, Permanent Secretary, General Secretary, and Treasurer of the Hartford meeting.

Invitations were received from Gov. Bagley, of Michigan, and from the Mayor of Detroit, inviting the Society to hold its next annual session in that city. The invitation was referred to the Standing Committee, with an evident predisposition of the members in favor of its acceptance.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

At 2:30 the association assembled to listen to the welcoming exercises on behalf of the citizens of Hartford. In the absence of Mayor Sprague, Ex-Mayor Robinson, Chairman of the local committee, made the address, to which no abstract can do justice. President Le Conte read a brief and appropriate response.

On motion of Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia, the consideration of the amended constitution was resumed and concluded. Before adjournment for dinner there was considerable scientific debate over the provisions of the constitution, but in the afternoon session there was scarcely a ripple of discussion until all the articles had been considered. Then a motion to strike out rule 2, which provided for the election of fellows of the society from those actively engaged in scientific pursuits, called out a lively debate. Prof. Rogers, of Philadelphia, who led the movement against the bill, was opposed to all invidious distinctions, and thought there was danger of drifting away from the catholic spirit which prevailed at the origin of the society.

Prof. Barker, of Philadelphia, spoke strongly in favor of the rule, thinking it a subject vital to the interests of the society. This is a scientific society, he said, and while he did not wish to say that some of its members were not scientific, he thought he could safely say that some members were more scientific than others. There was some danger of the society being flooded with trash. It was desirable that there should be a distinction between those actively engaged in scientific work and those who were not. There were many good people desirous of helping along the society, and at the same time not making any pretensions to scientific acquirement. We want their money, said he, for the society is poor, but it is not desirable that the association should be controlled by them.

Prof. Rogers renewed his attack upon the rule, replying vigorously to Dr. Barker. He was not afraid of being swamped. The flood would fertilize and help on the society. The standing committee was the Cerberus which guards the society against the introduction of trash in the proceedings. Prof. Rogers carried the meeting with him, and the rule was reconsidered and stricken out, and the Democratic rule of the old Constitution was substituted.

The society will have no fellows, no honorary fellows, nothing but members and honorary members, and plain John Smith, of Cadcras, will have all the rights and privileges of the most distinguished bone-picker in the country. After desultory conversation on other parts of the Constitution, an adjournment of the general session was made until 10 o'clock to-morrow.

Section A (mathematics, astronomy, physics, chemistry, mineralogy, and microscopy,) met immediately after the adjournment of the general session in the Representatives' Hall, presided over by Prof. C. S. Lyman, of Yale College. Simon Newcombe, of Washington, was elected permanent Chairman, and Prof. A. R. Leeds, of Hoboken, N. J., permanent Secretary. J. Lawrence Smith, J. H. C. Coffin, and Dr. H. Carrington Bolton were elected Standing Sectional Committee. Adjourned.

The members of section B (geology, zoölogy, botany, and anthropology,) met in the Senate Chamber immediately after the adjournment. President Le Conte called the section to order. Mr. S. H. Scudder, of Boston, was chosen permanent Chairman, and Dr. Theo. Gill, of Washington, permanent Secretary. The following Standing Committee for the section was elected: E. T. Cox, of Indiana; S. F. Baird, of Washington, and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt, of Boston.

Adjourned to the conclusion of the general session to-morrow.

A meeting of those specially engaged in chemical investigation was held in the evening at 7 o'clock. The active work begins to-morrow.

AN INSURANCE CASE.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 12.—The Judges of the Supreme Court being equally divided in the case of Mrs. Fanny E. Savage vs. the Traveler's Insurance Company, the former decision of the Superior Court awarding $5,900 to the plaintiff stands. This was a case of some importance, and was tried here. The company tried to show that Jesse L. Savage committed suicide in 1870, whereas he was probably murdered on Prince street, in this city. His policy was $5,000, and his widow sued for $6,000.

THE GRASSHOPPERS IN NEBRASKA.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—Reports from the extreme south-western part of the State show that already there is much suffering in that locality on account of the destruction of the crops, grass, and everything else by grasshoppers. The settlers are obliged to let their cattle and hogs starve. Movements for their relief are being made in this city and elsewhere.

ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION AT ST. PAUL.

ST. PAUL, Minn., Aug. 12.—About 3 o'clock this morning the bedroom of Prof. S. S. Taylor, Principal of one of the public schools, was entered by some unknown man, who fired two shots at Mr. Taylor, one of which made an ugly wound in his head. The assailant escaped. The object of the attack seems to have been assassination rather than robbery. The surgeons think Mr. Taylor will recover.

SHOT AND KILLED IN A BAR-ROOM.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 12.—Last Monday evening a gentleman named J. Peterson was shot and instantly killed in a bar-room near Langley, S. C., by a man named Peter Awtry, who shot at another man, hitting Peterson. Awtry escaped. The difficulty originated about a game of cards.

THE POLITICAL FIELD.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE LABOR REFORMERS' CONVENTION—NO TICKET NOMINATED—THE RESOLUTIONS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—The mass convention of Labor Reformers was held in Harmony Grove, South Framingham, to-day. The attendance was not large, not exceeding forty at any time during the session; but the representative Labor Reformers were all present, and discussions were as numerous, if not as convincing, as on some previous occasions. There was observable at the outset a division of feeling for and against the nomination of a State ticket, though the delay in adopting the plaform cut off some debate on this subject, which might have been spicy. The meeting was called to order at 11 o'clock by E. M. Chamberlin, Chairman of the State Central Committee, who spoke of the Ten-hour law passed by the last Legislature as one which did not contain ample provisions for enforcing its requirements, and expressed doubt as to universal compliance with them. The difficulty experienced in England in enforcing such a law will doubtless be repeated in this country, but the results there lead us to look for similar success here. The different English laws in favor of factory-operatives passed in 1802, 1819, 1833, and 1847 have all had good effects upon employers as well as the employed; the former have grown richer, and the welfare of the latter has vastly improved. The factory buildings far surpass ours in elegance, comfort, and convenience. Considering that so much has been done in this direction, he deemed it advisable to push forward on the same road. He also presented the draft of an Eight-hour law which provides that no person under the age of eighteen, and no woman over that age, shall be employed in factories at night; that no person under the age of eighteen years, and no woman over that age, shall be employed or allowed to work in any such manufacturing establishment more than eight hours in any one day, nor more than forty-eight hours in any one week; that four inspectors be appointed with defined duties, and fines be imposed of not more than $500 nor less than $10, for violation of the act.

At the conclusion of this speech the convention organized with the choice of Geo. E. McNeil, President; Wm. Murray and C. L. Damon, Vice Presidents, and Samuel Moore, Secretary. A committee of five on resolutions was chosen, and after a motion that it was expedient to nominate State officers, discussion was suspended while the convention went to dinner.

After the noon meal the session was resumed. Discussion on the motion being in order, Mr. W. L. Griffiths, of Somerville, a young man somewhat known as a verbose champion of one wing of the labor party, and who does not escape the suspicion of having been allied to Gen. Banks for the purpose of securing the loaves and fishes, spoke first. He was discouraged at the small number present, and attributed the fact to the report that it was intended to nominate a candidate for Governor. He had been a Democrat formerly, and last year, choosing between two evils, had gone for Gaston. He could not again, because Gaston is the counsel of the Metropolitan Street Railway, a corporation which is endeavoring to destroy Boston Common, the only place where working people have to assemble; and he vetoed the proposal to open the public library on Sunday. He wished it fully understood that last year 10,000 Labor Reformers voted the Labor Reform ticket, but when the Senators of this party got into office they did all in their power to defeat the Ten-Hour law. He said, providing the Republicans nominate a candidate for Governor and the Democrats nominate Gaston, if Labor Reformers remain neutral and do not nominate any one the chances are in favor of Gaston's election; but Gaston will be beaten if the Labor Reformers vote against him.

Mr. E. D. Linton, an old war-horse in the cause, spoke briefly against a nomination, believing the party was not ready for it, and that a better way would be to elect legislators whose written pledge to certain measures could be secured. He was succeeded by N. W. Stoddard, of Brockton, one who had little faith in the promises of politicians, and favored a nomination strongly. Several other speakers expressed their views at more or less length. One of them, asking the cause of the small attendance, was answered from the platform by Mr. Murray, one of the Vice Presidents: "It is because they can't afford to be idle now; they lost so much time last Winter through the machinations of your rotten Republican Party." Miss Jennie Collins, of Boffin's Bower, made a very telling speech, saying the working men were waiting for a leader, and that it wasn't for want of work last Winter that they were absent to-day, but that they could be found in large numbers this afternoon and evening at the Hippodrome.

Discussion was suspended for the report of the Committee on Resolutions, who presented a platform, the first article of which referred to eight hours for corporations; the second to half time for schools, inspectors for factories, and free halls; the third to A. B. Mullett's action, and demanding a Congressional investigation concerning him; the fourth to the Hoosac Tunnel Railroad, advocating its possession by the State, and the building of a railroad to run to the West; the fifth concerns holding Western land for actual settlers; the sixth concerns a circulating medium, issuing money upon the credit of the Government; the seventh refers to the appointment of a committee of five to attend to factory laws and legislation, and the eighth censures nine Senators for opposing the Ten-hour law. These proposed resolutions were discussed at length in their order, and finally adopted as read.

After more discussion on the nomination, by Mr. Ira Steward, Charles McLean, and Rev. Jesse H. Jones, it was decided to make no nominations by a vote of 12 to 14. Soon after this the convention adjourned.

The element which favored the putting forward of a State ticket had Butler in mind, and it is understood that, small as it is, it will "bolt," call another convention, nominate him, and then neglect to notify him that he may not have an opportunity to decline. The talk of Butler is again revived, and it is a frequent expression with his fuglemen, "Wait till the caucuses begin and then see where Butler is."

INDIANA.

THE INDEPENDENT STATE CONVENTION AT INDIANAPOLIS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Aug. 12.—The second Independent State Convention, called to complete the ticket by filling vacancies occasioned by declinations, failure to accept, and in one case by a subsequent nomination by the Democratic State Convention, met here to-day. It was not largely attended, less than 100 persons being present. The proceedings were without special interest, the principal question being whether Henderson, for State Auditor, would be repudiated, he having worked for and accepted the Democratic nomination for the same office. After a short and sharp debate, Henderson was ruled off, only one man sticking by him to the extent of seceding from the convention. This action of the convention was necessary, as an indication of a purpose to keep clear of all suspicion of trickery and collusion with either of the other parties.

The delegates present represented the people everywhere interested in the new party, and one of the leaders—the editor of the organ just started—states that the ticket will poll from 40,000 to 60,000 votes; but the fact is, that as a State organization it is a flat failure. It will only be felt in local elections. The ticket, as made to-day, with one exception, is of men utterly unacquainted with the State. They have never been heard of, and many of the delegates have no idea who they are. Judge Peelle, nominated for Attorney General, was for four years during the war Republican Secretary of State. He is a fair lawyer of no circuit reputation, but is a man of no special force.

The convention was addressed by Alexander Campbell, of Illinois. The theme of his speech was the relation of production to capital, showing how the rate of interest was constantly gaining upon the increase of production, and that before long the money power will own the country. There are a large number of lawyers bitterly opposed to making a State ticket, and it is highly probable that the action of the convention in persisting in that course will lead to a total disintegration of the party before October.

NEW-YORK.

THE TEMPERANCE POLITICIANS AT SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 12.—One of the three State temperance organizations met here to-day, and, after a somewhat lively session, decided to call a State Convention at Utica, Sept. 23, at 10 A. M. The call does not state that nominations will be made.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance for the Eastern Division of the State of New-York met here to-day in secret session, and adopted a resolution in accordance with the action of the Western Division favoring prohibition, and declaring that neither the Republican nor the Democratic Party is friendly to prohibition.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A TEMPERANCE STATE TICKET NOMINATED.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12.—The State Prohibition Party's nominating convention at Harrisburg adopted a radical platform, favoring prohibition of the liquor traffic. The following nominations were made: Lieutenant Governor, Benjamin Rush Bradford, of Beaver County; Judge of the Supreme Court, Simeon B. Chase, of Susquehanna County; Auditor General, Calvin Parsons, of Luzerne County; Secretary of Internal Affairs, W. P. Cuthertson, of Montgomery County. A State Central Committee was appointed, with James Black, Esq., of Lancaster, Chairman.

LOUISIANA.

RESIGNATION OF STATE AUDITOR CLINTON.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 12—State Auditor Clinton has tendered his resignation to Gov. Kellogg because the late Republican State Convention renominated Mr. Du Buclet, the present incumbent, for State Treasurer. After animadverting at length upon Mr. Du Buclet's official acts and character, Mr. Clinton says:

"I decline to serve longer with such an associate as the nominee of the Republican Convention, or to be longer held responsible for acts which, though I oppose them, I may not be able to prevent. I also regard the indorsement of Mr. Du Buclet as a condemnation of my course by my own party, and gladly avail myself of this opportunity to escape from a thankless and most unpleasant office, which otherwise I would have felt bound to retain. Further, I consider his nomination a flagrant violation of the fifth resolution of the platform adopted by the convention."

UTAH.

THE ALLEGED VIOLATIONS OF THE ELECTION LAW.

SALT LAKE CITY, Aug. 12.—Police Justice Clinton, Police Capt. Burt, and others, who were arrested for violation of the United States Election law, Aug. 3, were on trial to-day, before Commissioner Toohy, but no decision was reached, the court adjourning until Saturday morning. Chief of Police Burt and Sheriff Taylor were arrested last evening for the alleged beating with iron billies of a man named Belding, on election day.

NEW-JERSEY.

HON. GEORGE A. HALSEY AND THE GOVERNORSHIP.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 12.—The *State Gazette* of to-morrow will announce that there was no authority for the statement that Hon. Geo. A. Halsey positively declines being a candidate for Governor before the New-Jersey Republican Convention.

THE NOMINATION OF MR. WALTER PHELPS.

The Fifth District Republican Congressional Convention was held yesterday in the Opera-house at Paterson. The district embraces the counties of Passaic, Bergen, and Morris. At 12:30 o'clock the delegates had all assembled, and the convention was called to order by Mr. William Nelson. Mr. Alfred Mills was elected Chairman; O. J. Victor, William W. Marsh, and James M. Baldwin, Vice Presidents; and David Nangle, Edwin V. Halsey, and John L. Conklin, Secretaries. Judge John Quackenbush, of Bergen; Columbus Beach, of Morris; and Dr. Owen Barnes, of Passaic, were appointed a committee on resolutions. While that committee were engaged in preparing resolutions, speeches were made by Chairman Mills, Francis Rowland, S. A. Hobart, C. M. K. Paulison, Adam Carr, and others. Each one in turn paid a tribute of praise to William Walter Phelps, the present incumbent, and advocated his renomination. At about 1:30 o'clock the committee returned and reported the following resolutions:

Resolved—First—That we congratulate the Republican Party upon its achievements in the past, and its promise in the future, and in the intelligence and sagacity of the people which still cling to it as the only hope of good government, and of rescue from the difficulties which yet environ our path out of the troubles which Democratic treason precipitated, Democratic weakness and disloyalty aggravated and prolonged, and Democratic training and traditions would again intensify and complicate.

Second—That in the economy and care with which the legislation of the last Congress, and of the Legislature of New-Jersey, was conducted, winning golden opinions from even our enemies as the most industrious, useful, and freest from corruption and the lobby interest of any known in many years, we find good reason for confidence that it will be well for the future interests of the Nation and the State still to trust the Republican Party with the work of legislation.

Third—That protection to American industry by means of a tariff carefully discriminating in favor of products of home labor is the cardinal principle of political faith of the Republicans of the Fifth District, and that we here, without reservation or equivocation, renew our allegiance to that great principle, and declare it above all things the needed political safeguard of the American working man.

Fourth—That we are in favor of the resumption of specie payment at the earliest date practicable, and of a steady and unfaltering approach thereto, adhering to the financial view maintained in his message by our sagacious and clear-headed President, and so ably set forth by our representatives at the last session of Congress, and to the effect that any policy that turns the path of the nation aside from the most rapid advance toward resumption, consistent with commercial and industrial safety, is not merely a deplorable financial mistake but a violation of plighted national and party faith.

Fifth—That we affirm our belief in the doctrine of equal civil as well as political rights for all men, and we trust that, as the latter has been achieved through the agency of the Republican Party, the former will also, by the removal of the constitutional and practical objections that have hitherto attached to measures introduced for the attainment of that object, and which have constrained many conscientious men, earnestly in favor of the great principle involved, to oppose what they deemed an injurious, partial, and inoperative application of it.

The sixth resolution was devoted to a résumé of Congressman Phelps' services in the last and preceding Congress, and a laudatory statement of his ability and integrity.

The resolutions were received with great enthusiasm, and were unanimously adopted. William Walter Phelps was then nominated by acclamation, and amid a scene of enthusiasm that has never been surpassed in any convention ever held in the State.

A committee was appointed to wait upon Mr. Phelps, and notify him of the result. They soon returned in company with the nominee, and that gentleman accepted the nomination in an eloquent and characteristic speech, which was frequently interrupted by applause. He was followed by Hon. John Hill, who in an eloquent address congratulated the convention on the choice they had made, and predicted an overwhelming victory for the entire Republican ticket in the State. The convention then adjourned amid the utmost enthusiasm.

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

JUDGE POLAND, OF VERMONT, RENOMINATED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WHITE RIVER JUNCTION, Vt., Aug. 12.—At the Republican Convention of the Second Congressional District, held at this place to-day, Luke P. Poland received 82 votes, D. C. Denison 36, J. B. Meade 25, and H. H. Wheeler 5; Judge Poland's majority is 16. On motion to make the nomination unanimous, A. T. Baldwin, of Wells River, made a violent speech, and urged all who were opposed to Judge Poland to withdraw from the hall and make a separate nomination. About twenty delegates and some outsiders withdrew. Judge Poland then addressed the convention, after which it adjourned.

NOMINATION OF COL. JOYCE.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RUTLAND, Vt., Aug. 12.—Col. Charles Joyce, of Rutland, was nominated unanimously at the Republican Convention for the First Congressional District. Col. Joyce is a native of England, who came to this country in his childhood. He is forty-four years of age; was State Attorney of Washington County in 1856 and 1857, represented Rutland in the Legislature in 1869 and 1870, was elected Speaker of the House of Representatives in 1870, was State Librarian in 1854 and 1855. He entered the army in June, 1861, as Major of the Second Vermont Regiment, and continued in the service about three years, coming out as Lieutenant Colonel of the same regiment.

OTHER CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTIONS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12.—The Republican Convention to nominate a candidate for Congress in the First District, has been in session the past two days at Selma. Over 100 ballots have been taken without result. The negroes want one of their own color nominated.

TALLAHASSEE, Fla., Aug. 12.—Hon. W. J. Purman was nominated for Congress from the Second District by the Regular Republican Convention to-day. The bolting faction supported by Gov. Stearns, nominated a negro.

LAFAYETTE Ind., Aug. 12.—The People's Convention yesterday nominated Archibald Johnson, of Montgomery County, candidate for Congress from the Ninth District of Indiana.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 12.—J. Proctor Knott was yesterday nominated as the Democratic candidate for Congress from the Fourth District of Kentucky.

MACON, Ga., Aug. 12.—Hon. Jas. H. Blount was renominated by acclamation, for Congress, by the Democrats of the Sixth District, at the convention at Milledgeville to-day.

INDIAN TERRITORY.

THE CHOCTAW NATION ELECTIONS—THE PROGRESSIVE TICKET ELECTED.

PARSONS, Kan., Aug. 12.—Dispatches received here to-day indicate the election of the Progressive candidate for Governor of the Choctaw Nation. The election was held Aug. 5, for the purpose of choosing a Governor, Legislature, and all the principal officers of that people. The returns already received show that the Progressives have made great gains in members of the Legislature, and have probably elected their candidate for Governor.

THE INDIANS.

GEN. CUSTER'S EXPEDITION—PURSUIT OF INDIAN RAIDERS NEAR FORT ELLIS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—The following dispatch was received at the Head-quarters of the Army this morning:

CHICAGO, Ills., Aug. 12.

Gen. William T. Sherman, Washington:

Col. Custer's command was, when last heard from, (Aug. 3,) at Heiney's Peak. It would commence the return march Aug. 11. The command is in excellent health. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant General.

Major H. B. Sweitzer, Second Cavalry, commanding at Fort Ellis, Montana Territory, reports that on the night of July 20 Indians stole a number of horses from the vicinity of the fort. Two companies are in pursuit—(Capt. Ball's and Capt. Tyler's.) The number of Indians in the party was reported from forty to 200.

INDIAN VISITORS AT WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 12.—A delegation of Omaha Indians, numbering ten chiefs and head men, arrived in this city to-day, in charge of Indian Agent Dillingham. The principal object of their visit relates to the sale of a portion of their reservation to the Winnebagoes. They will have a talk with Col. Clum, acting Indian Commissioner, upon this and other matters after office hours to-day.

SPOTTED TAIL'S BAND REFUSE TO GO TO THE NEW RESERVATION.

OMAHA, Neb., Aug. 12.—An arrival from the Spotted Tail Agency to-day says Spotted Tail's band refuses to move to their new reservation, as proposed by Bishop Hare and the other Commissioners, and are very indignant, and much excited over it. It is probable that force will have to be resorted to in order to make them move. The Indians at both reservations are in a high state of excitement over the killing of Stabler and his party, reported a few days ago. Custer's movements evidently create some anxiety among the Indians, they fearing it is a movement to crush them between Gen. Ord's and Custer's forces.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

MATCH OF THE MEMBERS OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., July 12.—The pigeon match arranged by the members of the New-York Yacht Club took place to-day at the grounds of the Narragansett Gun Club. It was open to members of the yacht club and those who accompanied them on the cruise. The match was handicapped for distance, and Caker's pneumatic apparatus with five traps was used. The birds were from New-York, and not lively, and some of them were so tame that they did not rise when the traps were sprung. This made the marksmen's difficulties greater. The prize was a cup presented by Commodore Bennett, worth $500. There were hundreds of spectators in attendance. The match was governed by the rules of the Burlingham Sporting Club, of England, which hampered the competitors very much, as they were unused to these rules. There were twenty entries. The entrance fee was $5, which made a pool of $145. This sum, less the fee of Mr. J. B. Post, was won by Mr. T. C. Van Buren.

TOURNAMENT AT CHICAGO.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—The second day of the grand shooting tournament at Dexter Park attracted a good attendance. The programme for the day embraced five cash prizes, viz.: First, $200; second, $100; third, $75; fourth, $40; and fifth, $25. Ten single birds at twenty-one yards rise; sixty six men entered for the contest, which was a hard one, the birds being wild and difficult to bring down. James Moore, of Toledo, Ohio, won the first prize; W. L. Horn, of Detroit, second; W. B. Wilcox, of Chicago, third; W. H. Calvert, of Beloit, Wis., fourth, and W. F. Milligan, of Chicago, the fifth prize.

THE WEATHER.

PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13—1 A. M.—For New-England, partly cloudy weather and rain areas are probable, followed by winds veering to west and north, rising barometer, and clearing cool weather.

For the Middle States, higher barometer, slightly lower temperature, winds veering to north-west and north-east, and on the coast rain, followed by cloudy weather.

IN THIS CITY.

The following record shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy:

	1873.	1874.		1873.	1874.
3 A. M.	68°	71°	3:30 P. M.	80°	87°
6 A. M.	69°	71°	6 P. M.	72°	80°
9 A. M.	76°	75°	9 P. M.	68°	76°
12 M.	78°	78°	12 P. M.	66°	75°

Average temperature yesterday..........77⅜°
Average temperature for corresponding date last year..........72⅛°

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Seven large tenements were destroyed by fire at the Tanneries, Montreal, yesterday morning, rendering about thirty families homeless, and consuming $30,000 worth of property; insurance small.

The Worcester, (Mass.,) horse-railroad stables were partially burned at 5 o'clock yesterday morning. Twenty-five horses were burned, including two owned privately, and a trotting mare valued at $1,000. The loss is $6,000, and the insurance is as follows: Continental, $4,500; London, $2,500; Pennsylvania, $3,000; Hanover, $2,000; American, $2,000; North American, $3,500; City, $2,500. Total, $20,000.

LOCAL FIRES.

A fire broke out 10:30 A. M. yesterday, in the fancy-goods store of F. Pedcold, No. 237 Grand street, causing a damage to stock of $400.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

MARSHAL BAZAINE.

THE ESCAPE PLANNED BY MME. BAZAINE.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—It has been ascertained that the plan for Marshal Bazaine's escape from the Island of Sainte Marguerite was arranged six weeks ago. It was entirely the work of Mme. Bazaine. The Marshal refused at first to fly, but finally, owing to his failure to obtain some modification of his sentence, yielded. He sailed from the Island in the steam yacht Baron Ricasoli, belonging to an Italian company. The prisoner refused to employ a French vessel. He was accompanied in his flight by his wife and brother. His place of refuge is not known. Some persons say he is in Spain.

The domestics at the fort where the Marshal was imprisoned have been arrested.

LIABILITY TO EXTRADITION.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The *Journal des Debats* argues that the crime of which Bazaine was convicted renders him liable to extradition, and France should demand his surrender.

THE EUROPEAN WHEAT CROP.

EXTRACT FROM THE MARK LANE EXPRESS—NO PROSPECT OF DECLINE IN PRICE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—The *Mark Lane Express*, in its review of the breadstuffs market, has the following in regard to the wheat crop:

"We are now at the middle of the harvest, and new wheat shows nothing to indicate more than average quality and growth, though some of it shows more than average ripeness. Some of our cotemporaries say the crops will be two-thirds above the average, others one-third, and others about average, while some think it will be below the average. An immense amount of wheat is yet unharvested, and an increase of rain would be serious. There is great diversity of opinion about the crops in France and Belgium."

In closing its review, the *Express* says: "We do not see how the price of wheat can be much depressed."

SPAIN.

ATTACK ON THE CARLISTS AT OTEIZA.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The Government has received dispatches from Gen. Moriones, announcing that his troops have attacked the Carlists at Oteiza, in Navarre, and carried several of their intrenchments.

REPORTED RECOGNITION BY ENGLAND, FRANCE, AND GERMANY.

MADRID, Aug. 12.—The *Imparcial* reports that England, France, and Germany have formally recognized the Spanish Republic.

PARIS, Aug. 12.—The Spanish Representative at Paris has applied to Madrid for full credentials of a Minister, as France has declared her readiness to recognize Spain.

A CHANGE IN THE CABINET ANTICIPATED.

LONDON, Aug. 13—5:30 A. M.—A change of Ministry is imminent at Madrid. It is thought that Gen. Dominguez, who took Cartagena, will become Minister of War, and that Gen. Moriones will be placed in supreme command of the Army of the North.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

AN ADJOURNMENT WITHIN A WEEK PROBABLE.

BRUSSELS, Aug. 12.—The International Congress will adjourn at the end of this or the beginning of next week.

ITALY.

ARMS SEIZED BY THE POLICE AT RAVENNA.

ROME, Aug. 12.—The Police have discovered a secret deposit of arms in Ravenna, and seized five chests of rifles.

CUBA.

UNITED STATES MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—Through the exertions of the American Consul General, an arrangement has been effected with the Havana Post Office authorities by which the mails for the United States will, for the present, be made up in the Consulate. This arrangement gives great satisfaction to merchants.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Secretary Bristow has returned to Washington.

The weather in Little Rock, Ark., continues unusually hot. The mercury to-day reached 105°.

The health of Minister B. P. Avery is much improved. He will sail for China on the steam-ship Colorado, from San Francisco, to-day.

Patrick Tiernan, aged forty years, an old fireman at the Revere House, Boston, was killed yesterday morning by falling into a cellar on Washington street.

The Savannah, (Ga.,) *Advertiser and Republican* appeared as a half sheet yesterday morning, announcing its suspension, owing to financial embarrassments.

At base-ball in Guelph, Ontario, yesterday, the Maple Leaf Club, of Guelph, champions of Canada, beat the Royal Oaks, of Bowmansville, by a score of 64 to 5.

Thos. S. Libby, who tried to shoot his sweetheart on Monday night, at Portland, Me., was examined in the Municipal Court yesterday, and bound over in $1,500 bail.

The weather was excessively hot in Toronto, Ontario, yesterday, and throughout that province. The thermometer in Toronto stood 92° in the shade. At Napanee it rose to 100°.

A man named J. W. Williams, who has a brother living at Kendall's Mills, Me., shot himself through the heart while on a train between Waterville and that place, last evening, and died instantly.

R. J. Fallier, the alleged mutineer on the bark Effie J. Simmons, was examined yesterday, at Portland, Me., and it being shown that he was only guilty of some trivial acts of insubordination, he was discharged.

A sailor named James Fox, belonging to the propeller Canisteo, at Buffalo, N. Y., while drunk, fell from a window in his boarding-house, a distance of thirty feet, yesterday morning, and received fatal injuries.

In the Superior Criminal Court, at Boston, yesterday, Charles Croissant pleaded guilty to manslaughter in causing the death of his wife some time since, and was sentenced to seven years in State Prison.

Fred. Stewart was arrested at Newburg, N. Y., on Friday, charged with stealing a horse in Bergen County, N. J., in July last. It is alleged that he sold the animal at Athens, Penn., several days ago, for $250. He was accompanied by his wife, to whom he was married in Paterson, N. J., on Thursday night last, after a short acquaintance.

THE ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD LEASED.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 12.—At a meeting of the creditors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, a proposition from the Pennsylvania Railroad to lease the Allegheny Valley Railroad was voted upon and accepted.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE TEMPERANCE CONVENTION.

HARRISBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The State Temperance Convention met here this afternoon, about forty delegates being present. Elijah Thomas, of Montgomery County, was chosen Permanent President.

PARIS NOTES.

FRENCH JOURNALISM.

THE SUSPENSION AND REAPPEARANCE OF THE FIGARO—ACTION OF OTHER PAPERS—THE ASSEMBLY.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, July 27, 1874.

The *Figaro* appeared this morning after its fifteen days' suspension, the number being dated "from Monday, 13th July, to Tuesday, 28th July, 1874." Trifling an event as this may appear, it yet caused some excitement here, for the *Figaro* is, beyond all question, the most popular journal in France. Its daily circulation of 60,000 is considered enormous here. And, as I have previously had occasion to remark, it has an annual income, from what sources I will not pretend to say, of between three and four millions of francs. Among the people it is regarded as the most amusing of the journals of three sous—of the grand journals, as they say here—and where not the first choice it is always the second choice of all parties and opinions. I mean by this that if the readers of the *Gaulois*, *Union*, or *Rappel* were to lose their favorite sheet they would be sure to take the *Figaro* as a substitute. One curious example of its popularity is shown in the morning at the country railway stations. The city people who are at Saint-Germain, to cite an example, and who take the 8 o'clock train to town, meet the train from Paris at Vesinet and find the morning journals at Chatou. The carrier runs along the line, and from one end to the other one hears the cry of "*Figaro*," "two *Figaros*," and sometimes five and six copies of the same journal are demanded from the same compartment, holding eight persons. The custom is for all to give the money to one person, who buys all the papers, and it is very rare to hear the name of any other journal pronounced. The Republicans, who have their party journals in town, buy the *Figaro* in order to amuse themselves with it up to town. Naturally there must be some merit in a journal which occupies so prominent a position. but it takes some time for a foreigner to see wherein that merit lies. Its articles are all well-written and full of *verve*; its writers are men of *esprit*; its wit is incontestable, though Rabelaisian at times, and its habitual gayety of tone forbids any very serious criticism. I must confess that I have become extremely fond of the *Figaro*, and that I have missed it greatly during the past few days, but I must also say that it was two years before I could get fond of it, and simply because I was not then able to appreciate the nicer shades and the elasticity of the French language.

As this is the event of the day, and as there is nothing else either interesting or particularly important, I may as well give the subject another paragraph. I have missed the *Figaro* all the more because slightly unwell, and when in ill-health one likes to hear a gay note now and then. At such times a gossipy, chatty journal is more interesting than the journals made for strong and healthy minds. The fun of this number lies in M. De Villemessant's address to his readers. Among other things, he says: "I have defended all my life, and with very great ardor, the legitimate Monarchy, the only Government, in my opinion, which can give happiness to France; and who would believe it? The Legitimists joined the Radicals of the Left in demanding the suppression of my journal. We had just cried bravo to the message of the Chief of the State with a little too much passion, I confess, and it is the Government which suspends us. That would appear passing strange in any country but ours. If the journal that I have the honor to direct only represented my private interests, I should give back to my subscribers their money, and the *Figaro* would cease to appear; and I am certain—I say it without vanity—that in retiring I should kill a useful journal. Finally, let me add that if there had been a few journals like mine, putting France before the color of her flag, Henri V. would now have been eight months upon the throne, surrounded by his valiant and interesting family. To those who ask if the *Figaro* is going to modify its line of conduct, I reply: I shall continue to cling with all my strength to the septennate of Marshal MacMahon, and remain more than ever a Monarchical Conservative."

The joke is only apparent, perhaps, to those who live in Paris; but I may indicate its tenor by saying that the Legitimists accuse De Villemessant of doing them more harm than good, and of stifling their party with caresses. They say that his sole and only view is to make an amusing journal, and that he would ridicule "the King" himself rather than miss a clever joke. *Blaguer! va!* is the general response to all of De Villemessant's protestations of devotion to the Comte De Chambord. But, whatever his sincere convictions may be, there is no doubt that he does an immense amount of good. Is there a great fire or an inundation, the *Figaro* comes at once to the relief of the sufferers—giving not only its wide publicity, but as much hard cash as can be found opposite any name on the list. During the fifteen days' suspension, every writer, printer, office boy, and carrier has received full pay, as if nothing had happened—and this has cost De Villemessant some 76,981 francs. But there was one other losing party which refused to receive pay, and that one the Government. The actual loss of the Post-office Department was 24,492 francs 50 centimes. De Villemessant took witnesses with him and tendered this sum to an employe of the poste. All the other persons who benefited pecuniarily from the *Figaro* had been paid in full, he said, and he did not wish the Government to be a loser because a lot of Deputies took it into their heads to force the suppression of the journal. Of course the sum was declined, but M. De Villemessant went from one to another, a step higher, through the entire Administration, until he got to the Director. The object was to get a suit at law for the purpose of showing what the property loss of such a suspension really was. In this case he bore the entire loss; ordinarily it fell upon four or five hundred poor and hard working people, including the wives and children of printers. The Director refused to take the money, but promised to give a refusal in writing. De Villemessant then had the intention to follow M. Guizot's example and try to force the acceptance of the money, but he could not resist the temptation of relating his adventures, and the hit at the Deputies is obtained at a much less cost.

Nearly all the journals profited more or less by the suspension of the *Figaro*, but the *Gaulois* and *Paris Journal*, Bonapartist, have had their circulation doubled during this period. The *Fronde*, a comic paper, made it the subject of a famous farce. One morning we were all surprised to see the *Figaro* in the kiosques. It was the same heading, the same type, and one saw at a glance the names of the well-known writers. The *Fronde* sold out in a very few hours. The first articles were excellent caricatures of the original, and careless readers did not begin to suspect the joke until they came to a subscription for getting "M. Saint Genest" into the Invalides. The Duc d'Aumale headed the list with one franc fifty centimes, the Comte De Paris gave ten cents, and Mme. Thiers and Félicie Dosne fifty cents each. The caricature of De Villemessant "Memoirs" was exceedingly well done. In to-day's *Figaro* M. Saint Genest answers the letter of the Baron De Saint Genest De Malifaux, who wanted to stop Capt. Bacheron from using that as a [illegible] Saint Genest [illegible] that he [illegible] title of Baron, nor the particle "de," and is quite ready to affirm that his *nomme de plume* had nothing to do with Baron Saint Genest De Malifaux, or with M. Saint Genest, shoemaker, Faubourg. St. Denis, or with Saint Genest, cooper, &c., &c., through a long list of honorable tradesmen and laborers named Saint Genest, whose names can be found in the Directory of Paris.

It is now taken for granted that we shall have no dissolution of the Assembly, for the Deputies now at Versailles cannot bear the idea of retiring permanently to private life. There is a majority of men, who, if not Orleanists, have decided Orleanist proclivities, and not a man of this sort has been elected in three years even to the most insignificant of Municipal offices. All of these persons, with the exception of a few rich proprietors like the Ducs d'Aumale, De Broglie, and d'Audiffret-Pasquier would be left at home in case of another election, and they have not yet lost all hopes of being able to get possession of the power by some sort of trick. I dare say that the Comte De Paris would make the best of kings, but for the moment the Orleanist party is not in the good graces of the public. If they could only manage to slip in a little electoral law, cutting off three or four millions of Republican voters, the game might be won, and it is with the hope of getting such a law that the Deputies refuse to give up their nice positions as the "representatives" of the people. Of course an adjournment merely prolongs the difficulty, or puts off the day of settlement, and during the Winter we shall again see a recurrence of the same incidents and scenes, unless, in the meantime, MacMahon shall have found some way for undoing the Gordian knot.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

From Le Follet.

The great occupation of the present time, in all the fashionable ateliers, is the preparation of toilettes for the country and sea-side. There is evinced a great character of simplicity, both in materials and styles, that appears to us—taking into consideration the purposes for which they are intended—in the very best possible taste.

The usual luxury and elegance are displayed in the ornamentation of visiting dresses, and those for chateau in-door wear; but the toilettes and costumes for country and sea-shore walks are, in color, material, and facon, admirably arranged.

White is very much worn, and is really not more expensive wear than any very light color, as it does not present a faded appearance when washed, and by changing the colors and styles of trimming, (which would be impossible with a colored dress,) a variety of different effects can be obtained. For this purpose double muslin, jaconet, nansook, sultane, and, in thicker fabrics, silk alpaca, linos, and a variety of materials, are called in requisition. With two or three such costumes, and some pretty light-colored underskirts of foulard, batiste, or washing sateen, to be worn instead of the white skirt, a constant change can be made in the toilette without the annoyance of a superabundance of luggage.

Some few ladies, whose figures are not suitable to the wearing of tight-fitting garments out of doors, have tried strenuously to prove they were no longer fashionable, but at all the out-door reunions and visites of the grand monde we have remarked that the élégantes, to whom basques, bodices, cuirasses, and polonaises are becoming, wear them without any outer mantle. At the same time there is such an infinite variety and endless number of confections made, either in black or of the same as the dress, many of them very becoming and elegant, that there is really no excuse for ladies whose figures are not possessed of graceful lines and proportions in not adopting them.

We lately saw two very pretty polonaises of beautiful material, very tight fitting, on ladies, one of whom was excessively stout, and the other with a figure as large round the waist as the bust, and apparently cut out of wood. Had these ladies adopted some graceful pérlerine or half-fitting mantle, they might have passed for elegant women.

For early morning and out-door evening wear at the sea-side or country, where it is always a little cooler at those hours, some charming pérlerines and fichus are being made, which will add to the warmth of the wearer, without much addition to the weight or detraction from the style of the costume.

For dressy day wear the new "Noblesse" tunic, made in beaded lace or guipure and silk stripes, is unquestionably the most elegant addition possible. The front and sides are cut in one, and fit closely en fourreau to the figure; the back consists either of a pouff or long scarf ends loosely tied. A sleeveless cuirasse of the same accompanies the tunic, which requires, to set well, perfection in cutting, but is by no means difficult to make, nor does it take any great quantity of material.

Cuirasses, made of net and stripes of beaded lace, are completely fitted and entirely of net; the stripes of beaded lace are afterward arranged on the foundation; by this means they can be more gracefully placed, narrowing at the waist and continuing on to the basques without the side and shoulder seams or breast plaits in any way interfering with their disposition. A guipure is placed round the arm-hole, not at all full, and another round the throat, open en cœur, or merely en châle.

An immense amount of grenadine is worn, and will continue to be so this month and the next, either as complete dresses over silk or trimmings for silk toilets.

Black toilets, which are more elegantly worn every day, are in great favor in this material; the grenadine is made in stripes, spots, or flowers. Damask grenadine and grenadine dentelle are very expensive, but excessively elegant, and are said to wear well.

We forgot to mention, when speaking of white toilets, that piqué is no longer worn at all by grown-up persons; for small children even it is quite négligé. We are very glad to notify this disappearance from the realms of fashion, as, of all hot and ungracefully stiff materials piqué bore unquestionably the palm.

Flounces made of striped materials are no longer cut on the cross; en revanche, those with checks are invariably on the bias.

Many rich silk dresses that we have seen most elegantly worn are made with perfectly plain skirts, or a pouff cut in the length. Others are very richly trimmed, but not with the immense variety of ornaments once worn, and now confined to a few second and third rate modistes.

TAKING HIS OWN MEDICINE.

In the case of Winchell against Winchell, a divorce suit, the facts of which have already fully appeared in THE TIMES, a motion was made before Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for an order substituting a new attorney for the husband. The motion was resisted on the part of the former attorney, Walter E. Smith, on the ground that Winchell was indebted to him in the sum of $7,500 for services in this and various other suits, and that he should not be compelled to surrender the papers in his hands until paid the amount of his claim. In favor of the motion it was contended by Mr. B. Doran Killian that Winchell did not owe the amount claimed by his former attorney; that even though he did, yet it appeared by affidavits that when such attorney undertook this suit he knew Winchell to be a poor man; not only so, but all the way through the litigation thus far the attorney had, on the part of Winchell, resisted the payment of alimony to the wife on the ground of his client's inability to pay, and having thus proceeded professionally on the theory that his client could not pay, he should not now be permitted to retain his client's papers on the theory that he could pay. Judge Donohue granted the motion, and in doing so said: "The attorney, (Mr. Smith,) has contested for some years the claim of the defendant for alimony on the ground that plaintiff had no means. This the attorney has reiterated on many motions, and yet he now asks when the party desires to change his attorney, to be paid a very large sum before it is permitted. If he, in good faith, on former motions, believed he worked for a client without money, he cannot expect him to pay what he has not. Under this state of facts as to the question of the plaintiff's responsibility, presented by his attorney to the court, I think it would be unjust to deny the right until the fees are paid in all the cases. I think it would be but just to grant the order to substitute, leaving the attorney to his action for fees."

A FATAL RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest yesterday in the case of Mary Granigan, who was run over by engine No. 38 of the Hudson River Railroad, at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, on the 5th inst. John C. Beebe, an engineer of the Hudson River Railroad, was called, and testified that he had charge of the engine which ran over the deceased. The train was being backed out of the yard at the time. Heard several persons hallooing, and stopped the engine, and then saw that the deceased was run over. The whistle was blown, and the bell rung, before the train was backed out of the yard. There were two flagmen on duty that night. Officer John Clancy, of the Twentieth Precinct, testified that he was on duty at the depot. Did not see the deceased until after she was knocked down and run over. Did not see any flagmen in the street at the time. Went to the station-house for a stretcher, but the woman was dead when he returned. She was found between the two wheels of the tender. James H. Quinn, of No. 343 Tenth avenue, was standing at Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue talking to Officer Clancy. Saw the deceased walking, with her head down, across the sidewalk toward the track. Saw that she would be struck by the engine and tried to call out. The flagman caught hold of her by the back and tried to pull her away, but her cloak gave way. She was knocked down and [illegible]. The flagman was also struck and [illegible] ground. Heard the bell of the locomotive ringing. Heard the shouts of the people to the deceased, but she paid no attention to them. John C. Beebe was recalled, and said that neither of the flagmen had their flags on the evening in question. Gordon Hart, fireman of Engine No. 38, testified that he did not see the deceased until after one of the wheels had passed over her. He was then ringing the bell. The whistle was blown three times before they started out of the yard. Saw the flagman on one side. He had no flag. Did not see any lantern in the hands of the flagman. Deputy Coroner Marsh, who made the post-mortem examination of the woman, testified that, in his opinion, death was caused by shock and hemorrhage, following the injuries received. The jury returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from being accidentally run over by Engine No. 38, of the Hudson River Railroad, corner of Thirtieth street and Tenth avenue, on the evening of Aug. 5. They consider the flagmen negligent in not displaying their flags.

DOMESTIC IMPATIENCE.

INCIDENTS IN A DIVORCE SUIT—A STRANGE CASE.

In the divorce suit of Charlotte Thompson against Lucas Thompson, a motion has been argued and decided by Judge Donohue, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in which alimony and counsel fees are denied to the wife pending the termination of the suit. It appeared from the papers read on the motion that considerable impatience had been displayed by both parties in their domestic relations. The suit was for divorce from bed and board on the ground of cruel and inhuman treatment, and was commenced more than a year since. There intervened, however, a period of reconciliation, during which the plaintiff returned to the home of her husband, and for the time being abandoned the suit; but she now asserts that his objectionable treatment had been renewed, and insists on reviving the action by the service of new papers, in which are included the old charges on which suit was originally brought. The charges made on the part of the wife are to the effect that her husband got home late after she had retired, and disturbed her rest by ringing the bell; had on one occasion when she was playing the piano violently closed the lid of the instrument on her hands; had on another occasion violently pushed her out of the room; and had neglected to provide her with the proper necessaries of life. On the part of defendant it was denied he had committed the acts charged against him by his wife. On the contrary, he alleged violence of temper and impatience against his wife; that the only time he violently rang the door-bell was when she had instructed the servants to lock the door so that it could not be opened with the ordinary night-key; that on the occasion of her removal from the room he did so gently, and only because she violently persisted in the removal of a bird-cage against his wishes; that the closing of the piano was done because his wife persisted in playing at a time when it was disagreeable to him, and it was done by him while keeping his own fingers under the descending lid in order to protect hers; that he never denied her any necessaries, he having always kept an open account with provision dealers, grocers, and livery stables, to which she had access, and that the only trouble which ever arose in their domestic relations was the result of her impatience and violent temper. In support of his theory the husband produced numerous affidavits of neighbors and servants, all of whom gave him a character for peaceableness and attentiveness to his family, and to his wife the character of an impatient, hot-tempered woman, who was neglectful of her children.

Judge Donohue, in denying the motion, finds no facts set forth in the plaintiff's papers sufficient to justify her assertion that it was dangerous for her to live with her husband. He finds all the allegations on her part unsustained by any one, while they are all denied by her husband, and he sustained by numerous other witnesses. The piano scene he regards as indicating a disposition on her part to use the instrument for the purpose of her husband's annoyance, she having had ample opportunity to use it during his long daily absence. The opinion concludes as follows: "The marriage relation is one that in this State, at least, the law has restrined the courts from interfering with, except in special cases, and, in limited divorces, only when the safety of the party applying requires it. In this case I fail to see such a necessity. On the facts it seems to me that a little restraint of temper on the part of the plaintiff would relieve her from many of the annoyances she complains of. It is equally true, if her general charge should turn out correct, that an equal restraint by defendant would be of like service. I do not feel that is the duty, or good judgment on the part, of the court, to open the door to divorce cases further than it is already opened. If any want of compatibility between parties is to be redressed in the courts, let it be the Legislature who shall make it the law, not the legislation of the courts. Motion denied.

THE STREET-CLEANING BUREAU.

The following is a comparative statement of the work performed by the Street-cleaning Bureau, and the expenses of the same during the month of July 1873 and 1874:

1874—During the month of July 1,995 miles of streets were swept and 47,572 loads of ashes, 24,759 loads of street-sweepings, and 904 loads of garbage were removed from the City. The following were the expenses for the month:

For street-sweepers as per pay-rolls	$21,531 54
For Police Department cart-drivers	2,098 59
For hired carts	27,412 00
For dump expenses	1,513 75
*For unloading scows	363 25
For machine drivers	689 62
For stable expenses	846 82
For Superintendent and clerks	1,349 98
For foremen	1,717 66
For inspectors of dumps	712 24
For hands on steam-tugs	590 00
Add amount paid for cleaning Twelfth, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fourth Wards	2,000 00
Total	$60,825 45

*These men are in charge of scows at Ninety-fourth and Ninety-sixth streets.

1873—During the month of July 1,753 miles of streets were swept, 51,505 loads of ashes and 38,721 loads of street-sweepings were removed.

*For street-sweepers, as per pay rolls	$34,393 50
Drivers of Police Department carts	3,324 70
Hired carts	32,489 00
Dump expenses	2,192 01
Unloading scows	6,773 38
Stable expenses	872 40
Superintendent and clerks	2,187 43
Foremen	2,306 00
Inspectors	1,067 25
Hands on steam-tugs	590 61
Total	$85,190 28

*The sweepers were paid $2 per diem then, but now receive $1 75 per day.

The above statement shows that during the past month the number of miles of streets swept exceeded the number swept during the corresponding month last year by 242, and the expense was $24,364 83 less, and deducting $4,000 for the difference of the pay of the street-sweepers, would show a net decrease of $20,000. The Board of Police have adopted a new plan in regard to the employment of the street-sweepers, laborers, and cartmen in the Street-cleaning Bureau, requiring each man, before being employed, to appear before either Commissioners Voorhis or Disbecker, who constitute the Street-cleaning Committee, in person, and in this manner those who are not able-bodied men are weeded out, and employment given only to those who are physically able to perform the duties required of them. The employes are now paid off at Police Head-quarters, one of the above-named Commissioners being present during the process of paying off.

WARLIKE DRAMATISTS IN COURT.

Robert Johnson, of No. 73 Delancey street, formerly an actor at the Bowery Theatre, and now a dramatic author, and Charles R. Thorne, stage manager at Niblo's Garden, were before Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, yesterday. Johnson made a charge of assault and battery against Thorne. The case occurred as follows: On Saturday last Johnson called on Mr. Thorne for the manuscript of three plays which he had written and left with him. Mr. Thorne produced but two of the plays, and asked Mr. Johnson to sign a receipt for them. The third play he declined to give up as, he said, its authorship was a matter of dispute. Mr. Johnson took up the two plays, and was leaving the office without signing the receipt, when Mr. Thorne, as he states, assaulted him. The evidence only went to show that he caught hold of him, and as the Judge elicited the fact that Mr. Johnson weighs 200 pounds and is forty-five years of age, while Mr. Thorne is over sixty and weighs but 130 pounds, he dismissed the complaint as being frivolous. Mr. Johnson remarked that but for Mr. Thorne's age he would have thrashed him. This rather nettled Mr. Thorne, who remarked that age should make no difference, and that he feared no man at even short range.

The combatants left the Court-room in an unhappy frame of mind.

SECESSION AMONG THE SONS OF SWITZERLAND.

Application was made in Common Pleas, Chambers, before Judge Joseph F. Daly, yesterday, for an injunction restraining the William Tell Lodge, No. 5, of the Sons of Switzerland, from organizing or acting as an independent lodge, and from controlling the funds thereof, independent of the Grand Lodge of the State. It was claimed on behalf of the motion that, according to the by-laws, the proper number of members were not present at the time the lodge undertook to secede, while in opposition it was contended that there were sufficient present. The Judge adjourned the motion in order to allow the parties to produce further papers.

CITY TREASURY.

Collector Green reports the following disbursements and receipts of the Treasury yesterday: Disbursements—Claims paid, number of warrants 170, $212,783 44; pay-rolls paid, number of warrants 24, $438 91; total, $213,221 35. Receipts—From arrears of taxes, assessments, and interest, $5,844 07; from collection of assessments and interest, $1,050 25; from water rents, $1,302 25; from market rents, $1,254 42; licenses, Mayor's office, $65 25; total, 10,113 73.

EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

HOME AND FOREIGN.

Mr. J. M. Merrick has been unanimously elected Professor of Chemistry in the Massachusetts College of Pharmacy.

The Toronto (Canada) Military School is to be abolished, and the instructors have been notified that their services will not be required after the 1st of January next.

A statement going the rounds of the press that three young ladies from Vassar College, New-York, are acting as waiter girls in a Summer hotel is contradicted.

The Richmond, Va., public schools will not hereafter hold any sessions in June, July, and August, those months being the most trying and sickly of the year to the young.

The Auburn Theological Seminary reopens Sept. 2. On the following evening Rev. Herrick Johnson, D. D., will be inaugurated Professor of Sacred Rhetoric and Pastoral Theology. Addresses will be made by Rev. Dr. S. G. Brown and Prof. Johnson.

The National German Teachers' Association has appointed as a Central Committee for the ensuing year: Dr. J. C. Christian, Miss Caroline Muller, and Mr. A. Teuteberg, of St. Louis; Mr. G. Raab and C. Feigenbutz, of Belleville, Ill., with headquarters at St. Louis.

From the report of the Superintendent of the public schools of Louisville, Ky., it appears that the number of pupils enrolled during the year was 17,557, an increase of 2,273 over last year. The average daily attendance was 10,944; number of teachers employed, 300; cost of the schools, $253,168 41; cost per pupil, $20 54.

Ex-Gov. Jo. Johnston was specially waited upon a few days ago by a committee of the Western Virginia Teachers' Association, and invited to address that body. He did so for a few minutes. He is eighty-eight years old, and is the only ex-Governor of Virginia residing within the bounds of West Virginia.

Rev. Dr. Tucker has been elected Chancellor of the Georgia State University. Mr. Eustace Speer, of Atlanta, was chosen Professor of Belles Lettres. Gen. Wm. M. Brown is to be Professor of History and Political Economy. The salary of the new Chancellor will be only $2,500, to begin at his installation.

The trustees of the University of Georgia are of the opinion that should the Civil Rights Bill pass, it will not affect the University. The fund which supports that institution was derived from land, sold by the University to the State for $100,000 about the beginning of the century. The State now gives the college $8,000 a year, not as an appropriation, but as interest on that money.

The President of the National Educational Association has appointed the following committee on a national university, in accordance with a resolution adopted on the 6th inst.: J. W. Hoyt, of Wisconsin; A. D. White, of New-York; John Hancock, of Ohio; W. T. Harris, of Missouri; David A. Wallace, of Illinois; Mark Hopkins, of Massachusetts; Joseph Henry, of the District of Columbia; W. F. Phelps, of Minnesota; D. F. Boyd, of Louisiana; Alexander Hogg, of Alabama; George P. Hays, of Pennsylvania, and Z. Richards, of the District of Columbia.

A standing regulation of the public schools of Vermont requires regular attendance of each pupil unless excused by the teacher, and makes expulsion the penalty for violation of the regulation. On Corpus Christi day the children of Roman Catholic parents remained away, without being first excused, and were suspended in consequence. They brought suit to compel the committee to restore them, and the suit went against them because the school regulation was not contrary to the laws or Constitution, and was deemed necessary and proper to the success of the school system.

At the recent session of the National Educational Convention the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Wm. T. Harris, of Missouri; Secretary W. R. Abbott, of Virginia; Treasurer, A. R. Marble, of Massachusetts; Vice Presidents, C. S. Venable, of Virginia; J. M. Fleming, of Tennessee; George Thatcher, of Iowa; Miss Cakeler, of Ohio; Joseph Cruikshank, of New-York; A. C. Shortridge, of Indiana; Miss Anna P. Diehl, of Pennsylvania; Mrs. M. A. Peckins, of Detroit; Miss M. A. Stone, of Connecticut; J. K. Gillson, of South Carolina; J. W. Cardoza, of Mississippi; Alexander Hogg, of Alabama. Richmond, Va., was decided on as the place for holding the next meeting.

President Eliot, of Harvard College, in a letter addressed to the National Educational Association, on the subject of a national university, says: "My critics have inferred from my opinions about a national university that I must hold certain opinions obnoxious to them about compulsory education, or public schools, or State superintendence, or some other educational subject, upon which I have not expressed my opinion at all. My paper discussed the expediency of establishing a central university at Washington, under the control of the Government, and supported by national taxation. I maintain that it is not expedient to establish such an institution. No one is an opponent of mine who does not explicitly advocate the establishment of such a university."

The School Commissioners of the District of Columbia have effected a complete reorganization of the school-board system. Under the old Government there have been three sets of Trustees—one for the white schools of Washington City and Georgetown, one for the colored schools, and one for the schools of the county. These Commissioners numbered fifty. They had authority to incur expenditures, of which they made liberal use. The Commissioners say that the schools have been managed in an extravagant manner. These three boards have been consolidated into one, consisting of fifteen persons, five on whom are colored. The purpose of this consolidation is reduced expenditure and increased efficiency. The consolidation of the boards does not imply that there shall be mixed schools. The colored schools, which receive separate appropriations for their support, are to be in no way merged in the white schools on account of the consolidation of these Trustee Boards. Their affairs are to be kept as at present, entirely separate.

At the Columbus (Ga.) District Conference some interesting information was given in regard to Emory College. Two handsome and commodious lecture-rooms have been finished; a third, to be used as a day chapel, 60 by 40 feet, will be this month; a fourth will be erected this Fall. Next year a large chapel for Commencement exercises will be finished. Emory College was organized in 1837, and the first class graduated in 1841. Total number of graduates, 518. Of these 70 are itinerant and 50 local preachers, 105 professors and teachers, 89 sons of conference ministers, and 120 beneficiaries in whole or in part. The Trustees are resolved to obtain an endowment of $500,000. This is wanted to make tuition free or merely nominal. Ministers' sons of the Georgia and Florida Conferences are educated free of tuition. The college has agreed to educate free two young men from each district in the North Georgia, South Georgia, and Florida Conferences, to be chosen by a committee of three laymen appointed by the Presiding Elder, and of which he shall be Chairman.

At the closing session of the National Educational Association, on the question of co-education of the sexes, Mr. Bell said he had had twenty-one years of experience as a teacher, and in that time he had seen an immense advance in the matter of the co-education of the sexes. He did not believe that there was any danger in the co-education of the sexes from the matter of sex. He had seen a good deal of the experiment, and had found it practically successful. Dr. Reed, of Missouri, said that in the University of Missouri there were 500 young men and 50 young women, the latter taking far more than their share of the prizes. More excuses are made by the young men by far than by young women. There has been no difficulty in respect of the management because of having the two sexes together. Prof. Olney, of the Michigan University, said that Dr. Clarke did not claim that his arguments had much to do with the universities or higher schools. He would claim that they had much to do with the matter of educating girls in the lower schools, and Prof. Olney thought his claim was correct. The speaker said that the matter of co-education was working well at Ann Arbor, where there is no dormitory system. The young women do the work well, and they do not seem to suffer from it. He did not believe that the arguments usually urged against co-education would be found valid when the instruction was given under proper circumstances. The young women at Ann Arbor seem to become thorough students, and their elective studies are usually of a severe character."

A correspondent of a Wisconsin paper says of Ripon College: "It was commenced without population, without money, and without a charter, in the Fall of 1850, by four or five men—not more. It was determined not to wait for a session of the Legislature in order to obtain a charter; time was precious. A temporary organization was affected under a general law, which was never designed for any such thing, but which, it was thought, might be made to hold water—and it did—until a charter could be obtained in proper form. A subscription paper was pushed around when there was not a dozen men, all told, to touch it; when there was no money and no property in the country, and when the little country merchants were actually refusing to receive wheat on account, at twenty-five cents per bushel. Such was the condition of things, when Ripon College—then Brockway College—was started. The ground was staked out, in a snow-storm, by three men, who together, were probably not worth $15,000, and no part of that in ready money. Still, the contracts were made, the walls of the old building were pushed up, the timbers—hauled by team over the worst of roads from Winneconne—were put in, the roof was lifted on to them, finally the windows came into position, and the most wonderful thing about it was, it was all paid for. There stands Ripon College now, at the age of twenty-four years, a splendid success, with better buildings, nobler grounds, and a superior appearance to Yale at the age of a hundred and fifty years."

A history of the college of "William and Mary of Virginia," just published, by Randolph & English, Richmond, gives an interesting account of the foundation of this ancient institution of learning, the oldest save one in the United States. Toward the endowment of the college their Majesties contributed £1,985 14 10, the office of surveyor general, with all its fees and emoluments, and 20,000 acres of land. The first college building was planned by Sir Christopher Wren. The first Commencement exercises were held in 1700. In 1705 the building was burned down with all its contents. The second structure was not completed until 1723. In general appearance it resembled Chelsea Hospital. In 1859 another fire occurred. The building was soon restored, however. In 1729 the transfer of the corporate rights was made to the Faculty. Previous to the revolution the number of students averaged sixty; at the commencement of the revolution, seventy. Students were forbidden by President Stith to keep race horses, or to play at "ye billiard," or to keep fighting cocks, under pain of "severe animadversions or punishment." In 1781 the college broke up, the exercises were suspended, the records were sealed, and subsequently they came into the possession of the Historical Society of Virginia. It does not appear how long the college was closed, but in 1790 there was a respectable attendance of students. In 1788, George Washington became Chancellor of the college. In its list of students are to be found scions of the Fitzburg, Randolph, Cary, Lomax, Throckmorton, Brodnax, Montfort, and Fauntleroy families. A student's expenses, at the present time, are stated to be not over $230 a year.

The annual report of the Chicago Board of Education is of more than usual interest from the fact that corporal punishment has recently been abolished in their schools. The tabulated statement of the annual suspensions during the last ten years is as follows:

1865-66, one suspension for	20,000
1866-67, one suspension for	12,000
1867-68, one suspension for	12,000
1868-69, one suspension for	12,000
1869-70, one suspension for	10,000
1870-71, one suspension for	14,000
1871-72, one suspension for	22,000
1872-73, one suspension for	9,000
1873-74, one suspension for	24,200

During the Summer term just closed the ratio was one suspension to 52,000 pupuls. Of the whole number of suspensions last year, eight and a half per cent. were classed as attributable to "thoughtlessness;" this year thirty-six per cent. Last year "willful misconduct" suspended fifty-two per cent.; this year thirty-three and a half per cent. Last year "vicious conduct" suspended thirty-four per cent.; his year twenty-seven and a half per cent. Last year four and a half per cent. were second suspensions; this year three per cent. In nine schools, having an average attendance of 6,500 pupils, not a case of suspension or corporal punishment has taken place during the year; and six schools, with an average attendance of 4,500, have had but one suspension each during the year. The Superintendent states that in all his visits he has only happened, in one single instance, to find the teacher's time occupied in the work of discipline. The general average attendance at the close of the year was something less than 36,000. The average attendance of each child enrolled during the year has been a little over six months, the school year being ten months.

The Worcester *Daily Spy* says: "The Examining Committee of Williams College do not quite agree with President Barnard, of Columbia, that to win a boat race is the grandest achievement possible to students, and the most honorable and advantageous to their college. On the contrary, the committee express some disquietude at the tendency in college life toward an excess of physical exercise and the increasing prevalence and popularity of collegiate and intercollegiate contests. They do not underrate the importance of bodily exercise, but regard it as indispensable to the best conditions of brain-work, but, besides being regular and hearty, it should, they think, be properly limited, because culture of the muscles may easily be excessive and prejudicial to the highest intellectual development, and also because the contests referred to are absorbing, expensive, and sometimes dangerous. Without touching upon the moral questions involved, the committee impeach these exercises on the following grounds:

First—As before noticed, because compelling unnecessary and even prejudicial physical development.

Second—As filching from the student much time which fairly belongs to distinctive college duties.

Third—As of that intrusive, exacting, absorbing character which preoccupies the mind and makes study and more serious occupations distasteful.

We welcome this protest from Williams College, and think it comes none too soon. It is quite true, as the committee add, that the time devoted to training and practice by those who are to take part in these athletic contests, and the turning of the general current of thought and aspiration throughout the college in that direction are a serious drawback to proficiency in the proper business of college life. The time occupied by a college course is not so long that any considerable portion of it can safely be given up to other matters, nor are the intervals of rest so short or infrequent that the strain of continuous intellectual exercise is likely to be too severe. Whether the authorities of Williams College will be able to make an effective resistance to the growth of the mania for making our colleges training-schools for physical development instead of mental, we will not venture to predict, but we are glad to know that one Massachusetts college at least sees the danger and sounds a warning."

The Commissioners of National Education in Ireland report that in the course of the year 1873 there were on the rolls of the national schools 974,696 children actually attending the schools, an increase of 14,202 over the preceding year; and the average daily attendance was 373,371, an increase of 17,550; the population was about 5,340,000, all told. The Roman Catholic pupils constituted 79.5 per cent., or four-fifths of the whole number. Half the Roman Catholic pupils were in unmixed schools taught by Roman Catholic teachers exclusively; the other half were in mixed schools, but nearly seven-eighths of them were in schools taught by Roman Catholic teachers exclusively, there being, however, about 50,000 in schools, (chiefly in Ulster,) taught by Protestant teachers or by Roman Catholic and Protestant conjointly, principally the former. Of the Protestant pupils, four-fifths were in mixed schools—namely, three-fifths in mixed schools taught exclusively by Protestant teachers, and one-fifth in mixed schools taught by Roman Catholic teachers exclusively or conjointly with Protestant teachers. So far as the returns put the pupils in classes, they show 23.9 per cent. infants, 22.6 per cent. in Class I., 23.4 in Class II., 18.4 in Class III., 9.2 in Class IV., 3.7 in Class V., 0.8 in Class VI. The number of children who made 90 attendances in the year, and were examined at the inspection for results was 355,882, of whom 17.7 per cent. were infants, 24.5 were in Class I., 28.1 in Class II., 18.9 in Class III., 9.7 in Class IV., 3.4 in Class V., and 0.4 in Class VI. The number of passes obtained by children examined for result fees in the six classes ranged from 78 to nearly 88 per cent. of the number examined in reading, spelling, and writing; in arithmetic it was 70.4 per cent. of the 353,918 examined in that subject; in grammar, 38.1 per cent. of the 112,323; in geography, 52.3 of the [illegible] 885; in agriculture, 31.6 of the 17,660, and in needlework, 69.1 per cent. of the 59,176 examined in that subject. The number of pupils presented for examination in extra subjects was 23,755; these children obtained as many as 21,372 passes, many having passed in more than one subject. The extra subjects are geometry, algebra, one of the physical sciences, navigation, or other approved extra branch; but none can be examined in these except after passing in reading, spelling, writing, and arithmetic. An extra fee is also paid for any pupil in the third or higher classes who, having passed in reading and in two of the other three subjects, exhibits satisfactory proficiency in any system of vocal music or drawing. The Commissioners had in their service in 1873, 9,802 principal teachers, assistants, and junior assistants, but only 3,518 had been trained. There were also 381 workmistresses, and these numbers do not include conductors of convent schools paid by capitation. The teaching staff of the schools received £801,054 in the year 1873, and 86.3 per cent. of this sum was provided by the State. The annual Parliamentary vote for national education in Ireland is about twenty shillings for every ten souls in the country—men, women, and children all counted.

CREEDMOOR.

THE FINAL COMPETITION FOR THE IRISH-AMERICAN CONTEST—SELECTION OF A TEAM.

The final contest in the series of competitions under the auspices of the Amateur Rifle Club, for the purpose of selecting a "team" to practice for the international contest, took place at Creedmoor, Long Island, yesterday. There were ten entries. The contest commenced at the 800 yards targets at 11 A. M. At that time the conditions were favorable for fine shooting; but little wind was stirring, and the range was in good order. Later in the day a high wind sprung up, which, as it blew in gusts, made it a difficult matter for the marksmen to maintain the desired elevation. The following is a list of the scores in detail:

L. L. Hepburn.
800—4 4 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 3 3..............54
900—4 3 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 4 0 4 3 2 3..............48
1,000—0 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 4 2 4 4 4 3 4 4...64—166

J. T. B. Collins.
800—4 4 4 3 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 3 4 3..............54
900—2 4 0 4 0 4 4 4 3 2 4 3 3 4 3..............44
1,000—3 3 0 0 2 4 3 4 3 3 4 3 2 2 4 2 3 4 3 2...54—152

J. Trageser.
800—3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 3 4 4 4 2 4 3..............52
900—4 3 4 2 4 4 4 3 2 4 4 4 3 4 3..............52
1,000—4 2 3 3 4 4 3 3 3 0 4 0 2 0 0 2 2 3 3 0...45—149

A. Anderson.
800—3 4 4 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 4 4 3 4 4..............55
900—0 3 2 4 3 3 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 3 4..............44
1,000—0 2 3 2 0 4 2 3 3 3 2 3 3 4 0 4 4 3 0 3...48—147

E. H. Sanford.
800—2 2 3 4 4 3 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 3 4..............50
900—4 4 4 4 3 4 3 3 0 3 2 4 4 2..............47
1,000—2 0 2 3 4 0 4 0 0 0 4 3 3 2 4 4 0 3 3 4...45—142

L. M. Ballard.
800—3 3 4 4 2 2 4 3 4 4 3 4 3 4 4..............51
900—2 2 3 3 3 3 4 4 2 3 4 4 3 2 4..............46
1,000—0 0 0 3 3 3 0 0 2 3 3 4 2 4 3 0 3 4 4 2...43—140

J. S. Conlin.
800—3 0 3 4 4 4 4 2 3 0 3 2 3 3 2..............40
900—3 3 3 4 4 4 4 3 2 4 3 4 3 4 4..............52
1,000—0 3 2 2 3 3 0 3 3 2 4 0 3 4 4 2 0 3 4 2...47—139

F. S. Gardner.
800—3 2 3 4 4 3 3 2 4 3 4 3 3 4 3..............48
90—3 3 3 4 3 3 3 0 2 4 3 4 4 3 2..............44
1,000—3 0 4 0 3 0 3 0 0 3 4 2 3 4 2 4 3 2 4 3...47—139

Gen. T. S. Dakin.
800—4 4 0 3 0 3 4 3 3 3 3 4 3 3 0 3..............40
900—0 2 3 0 3 4 3 4 4 3 3 4 3 4 4..............44
1,000—0 0 4 0 0 0 4 0 3 2 3 4 3 2 3 4 3 2 0 4...41—125

W. W. Skiddy.
800—4 4 2 2 3 0 3 3 3 4 0 3 4 3 0..............38
900—2 0 0 2 0 0 0 3 0 0 0 0 2 4 0..............13
1,000—0 3 2 2 3 3 4 0 0 0 0 x 0 4 0 2 0 0 0 0...23— 74

At the conclusion of the contest a team of twelve was chosen, who will practice at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards' distance, two days in each week hereafter until Sept. 26, the day set apart for the Irish-American contest. Three markers will be provided for the exclusive use of the team on the days selected, and each member will be provided with 100 rounds of ammunition each week. The following table indicates the names of the competitors and the highest scores made in the several contests, the highest possible score being 800 points:

					Total.
Henry Fulton	146	147	156	155	604
L. L. Hepburn	144	144	136	166	590
A. Anderson	144	144	148	147	583
J. S. Conlin	146	155	139	139	579
T. S. Dakin	159	144	133	134	570
G. W. Yale	156	149	129	127	561
J. T. B. Collins	157	133	133	152	555
L. M. Ballard	129	155	130	140	554
A. V. Canfield, Jr	135	127	139	145	546
F. S. Gardner	134	134	139	139	546
E. H. Sanford	140	129	128	142	539
H. A. Gildersleeve	128	131	123	149	531

A meeting of the Executive Committee of the Amateur Rifle Club will be held during the coming week, when the necessary details will be completed and invitations extended to several well-known marksmen whose business engagements have prevented them from duly qualifying in the competitions.

POLICE TRIALS.

Sixty-three complaints against delinquent policemen were investigated before Commissioner Disbecker yesterday. Patrolman Dennis A. Jauvrin, of the Thirteenth Precinct, was accused of being intoxicated in the street on the 24th ult., while in full uniform, returning to the Station-house from dinner. He was seen staggering in Pitt street by an officer of the Eleventh Precinct, who took him to the Union Market Police Station, and thence to the Delancey Street Station. The accused denied that he was intoxicated, and showed that he was suffering from an attack of cholera morbus, and took a dose consisting of half an ounce of brandy and ten drops of opium, prescribed for him by Dr. Freund, of No. 393 Grand street. As he had not eaten anything for several hours previous to taking this medicine, it affected him strangely and gave him the appearance and manner of an intoxicated man.... Patrolman Patrick Conklin, of the Thirty-third Precinct, was charged by Sergt. Thompson with having been intoxicated on the 3d inst., while on duty at One Hundred and Sixty-seventh street and Third avenue. The Sergeant swore that the man was intoxicated, and accused testified in his own behalf that he was not under the influence of liquor and had not drunk anything on the afternoon in question.... Patrolman John Kelly, of the Nineteenth Precinct, was complained of for being intoxicated while on patrol duty on the 3d inst. All these cases were referred to the Board for decision.... Patrolman Edward Maloney, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was fined five days for leaving his post and entering a liquor store in New Church street. The other cases were of minor importance.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, Recorder Hackett presiding, District Attorney Allen prosecuting, James Hays, who pleaded guilty to petit larceny, and Edward O'Connell, who was convicted of a similar offense, were each sent to the Penitentiary for six months.... John Gallagher, alias Frank McKune, pleaded guilty to an attempt at petit larceny from the person, and was sent to State Prison for two years and six months.... Three juvenile offenders, named Alfred Smith, Thos. Reilly, and John Norris, charged with breaking into the premises of Eliphalet W. Stratton, No. 139 West Forty-first street, and stealing therefrom property valued at $100, were found guilty and sent to the House of Refuge.... Patrick Kelly, of No. 42 Henry street, was charged with the larceny of a quantity of liquors valued at $900, the property of Thomas Burke, from the liquor saloon of Mrs. McDonald, No. 240 North Fifth street, Williamsburg, on the 21st of July. The prisoner was found guilty and sent to State Prison for five years.... Henry Kramer pleaded guilty to an attempt at grand larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A MISSING WATCH.

Yesterday Francis E. Storm, of No. 1 West Twenty-first street, made complaint in the Tombs Police Court against George Marshall, a bar-tender, of No. 300 East Fifty-seventh street. Storm swore that on the 6th inst. he had his gold watch, of the value of $100, in his pocket while in company with the defendant, and that upon missing his timepiece the defendant suddenly disappeared. Being convinced that Marshall had taken his property he had him arrested, and when taken into custody he admitted the charge and offered to return him his watch. Marshall, upon being asked what he had to say in answer to the charge, denied stealing the watch. Justice Wandell held him to answer in $1,000 bail.

THE FLAHERTY INQUEST.

Coroner Eickhoff held an inquest, yesterday, in the case of Jno. Flaherty, late engineer of a tug-boat, whose body was found in the East River, near Pier No. 19, on the 6th inst. A cut was found on the side of the head, but in making the post-mortem examination Deputy Coroner Marsh found that death was caused by drowning, and that the cut was but a slight scratch. The testimony of several witnesses was taken, which showed conclusively that the deceased accidentally fell overboard from the tug while asleep. The inquest was postponed indefinitely in order to secure further evidence.

DESPERATE ASSAULT ON A CHILD.

John Brett, of No. 24 Hamilton street, was committed in $5,000 bail by Justice Morgan, at Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, charged with outrageously assaulting a young girl of fourteen named Eliza Fields, of No. 650 Hudson street. Brett is a night-watchman employed in the neighborhood, and denies the charge in toto.

CORONERS' CASES.

Martin Rikeman, aged fifty-one years, died yesterday at Bellevue Hospital from the effects of poison which he took on Sunday last while laboring under a fit of delirium tremens.... Rosanna Rooney, who fell from a window at No. 538 West Forty-fourth street, on Thursday last, [illegible] from her injuries [illegible] on Aug. 11, died yesterday.

THE BRUSSELS CONGRESS.

WHAT DOES BISMARCK EXPECT FROM IT?

Correspondence London Daily News.

BRUSSELS, Tuesday, July 28.

It is not easy to see what Prince Bismarck hoped to gain by this Brussels Congress. It is easy enough, of course, to say what he would like to gain, and what he perhaps would gain if the powers should prove docile; but this is just the difficulty. Was it to be expected that they would play into his hands as willingly as Russia, and from recklessness, timidity, or even from a supposed interest of their own, adopt without question a prearranged programme? The German Chancellor has a profound faith in human credulity, but in this affair he is not dealing with Benedetti. Or did he think that the adhesion, or rather the pretended initiative of Russia, a power less unpopular in Europe than Germany, would allay the fears of some interested parties? It would be doing slight credit to Lord Derby's intelligence to suppose that his reserve was a tribute to the alleged Russian paternity of the enterprise. Lord Derby must have known the suspicious facts in the Russian patronage on the one hand, and, on the other hand, that the origin of the scheme did not necessarily improve or impair its value. But it would be interesting to learn how much importance he gives to the pledges extorted from Prince Gortschakoff about the scope of the deliberations. He may not yet be convinced of the slender texture of Russian pledges, and of the amiable frankness with which they are made; but he ought to see that Russia cannot, from the very nature of things, bind the Congress to any fixed course of action. An International Congress is organized somewhat like a club. Some one State or States must voluntarily take the initiative, issue invitations, suggest a place of meeting, and propose a general outline of proceedings. But when the powers are assembled, and the Congress is once organised, the original promoter of the enterprise has no more authority than his colleagues. This is so perfectly obvious, that one cannot see how Lord Derby's management of the case satisfies Parliamentary scruples. Time may show. It suited Prince Bismarck's purpose to have Russia appear as sponsor for this "humane" movement; but he who believes that the course of the movement will be in any way controlled by Prince Gortschakoff's pledges has a remarkably confiding nature.

At the same time the reserve, not to say the indifference, of Great Britain was expected in Berlin, and when it was manifested the press knew just how to meet it. The Russian spectre here served a good turn. "See there," said the trained publicists of the German capital, "see England, the great humane nation, opposing a humane movement simply because it is initiated by Russia. Shame!" And then that novel passage about *nihil humani*, &c., was hurled across the Channel. Nor was this all. It appeared that England had a guilty conscience. She was afraid to go to the fraternal banquet at Brussels lest the ghost of past transgressions should appear and mar her pleasure. After a few days of this sort of writing the German journalists seemed to begin to believe what they wrote, to believe that England was, in fact, a sort of outlaw, and, of course, had little sympathy with such leaders of the new civilization as Prince Bismarck and Prince Gortschakoff. Yet, curious as it may seem, I believe tha the determination of Lord Derby to send delegates, and take part—even a limited part—in the Congress, was a disappointment to Berlin and St. Petersburg. Nothing could have given those cabinets more pleasure than to have affixed to England the stigma of opposing this "humane" movement. At any rate, they knew too well that England could not be relied on blindly to sanction whatever they should propose. On the other hand, the conduct of France seems to have created some surprise. It was from France above all that doubt, coldness, and capriciousness were to be expected; and the prompt adhesion of the Versailles Government was probably unexpected. At the same time it is believed—and it is worth remembering, for the belief may play no insignificant part in the future of the Congress—that the closest understanding subsists between France and England. It is even affirmed that the promptitude of the former was governed by this understanding. France, it is explained, having just been at war with one of the most active members of the Conference, and occupying even yet, in consequence of her defeat, a relatively inferior position, could not, without wounding her own dignity or arousing fear about her motives, offer protests against a scheme apparently so innocuous and beneficent; and so England became the spokesman of both. I do not know how far this interpretation is shared by higher German and Russian personages, but the subalterns have it glibly at the tongue's end. Austria may doubtless be expected, in spite of recent statements, to agree to anything that her two neighbors suggest. They will only have to reconstruct that famous triad, to put a few of those delightfully sympathizing leaders into the Berlin press, and the delegates of Austria, swearing never to consent, will gracefully consent. There is a character on the stage who asks that he may be blindfolded and then fed with the forbidden liquor. This is about the method of Austrian policy toward Prussia to-day. As for the smaller States, every one knows that it has heretofore been the custom for them to follow the lead of the Western rather than the Eastern powers; but on a question affecting chiefly the rules of warfare and the operations of great standing armies, they ought perhaps to take but little interest. But the programme conceals in part an attack on militia systems, and this touches them in a vital spot.

The more immediate object of the conference, so far as the same is described in the programme, is to secure better treatment of prisoners of war. A cynical friend at my elbow thinks Germany might, even in the interest of humanity, be allowed to resume the custom of shooting its prisoners. He says that humanity is, after all, a relative term, and in many cases death might be preferable to imprisonment in Germany, with the accompanying horrors of German cooking, beds, &c.; but that is a superficial view to take of the question. The Berlin wits had, of course, their little joke at the expense of France. Here, they said, is an enterprise which must command the peculiar sympathy of France. Other nations will appear in the Congress to represent each its own special interest: Belgium as a neutral State, England as a maritime State, Russia as an expanding State, &c.; but France as the prisoner State.

THE CAMP-MEETING AT MERRICK, LONG ISLAND.

The original plan of the Long Island Camp-meeting Association contemplated the closing of the annual meeting at Merrick to-day. In consequence of the heavy rain-storm of Friday, Saturday, and Sunday, however, many people who desired to do so were deterred from attending, and yesterday, in consequence, the committee having charge of the arrangements decided—in view of the fact, too, that the meeting had not been a success pecuniarily—to continue it until Sunday evening next, when it will positively close. At a meeting of the ministers in attendance on Monday there was a general expression of opinion adverse to the idea of holding camp-meetings on Sundays, from the fact, as alleged by some of them in strong terms, that the consequent demoralization throughout the surrounding country, through efforts to make money out of it in various ways, more than counterbalanced the spiritual good; and a resolution was passed recommending the association, next year, to commence their meeting on Monday and close it on Saturday night, thus having only a six days' session, instead of ten, as heretofore. After the morning session yesterday, a meeting of ministers was called at the Preachers' Cottage, to ascertain how many could be depended upon to second the efforts of the association in extending the meeting. Out of some twenty or thirty present, only two or three were found whose engagements would permit them to be present on Sunday, though quite a number could continue until Saturday. The committee decided, therefore, to make special arrangements for Sunday, when one of the preachers will probably be Rev. R. C. Puffney. Yesterday the morning sermon was preached by Rev. J. B. Merwin, Presiding Elder of the New-York District. Rev. B. M. Adams followed. In the afternoon Rev. J. H. Stansberry, of the Reid Avenue (Brooklyn) Church, preached upon "The Glory of the Saints in Heaven." The interest in the meeting is very great—more so, it is said, than at any former one on these grounds. Among the prominent preachers on the ground during the week are the veteran "Father" Reynolds, now eighty-three years old; "Father" Lander, who has been fifty-two years in the ministry; Rev. William Miller, Pastor of the Presbyterian church at Peekskill, and Rev. S. Kristells, a converted Jew.

CITY HALL NOTES.

James S. Church, an habitue of the down-town markets, complained at the Mayor's office yesterday that, although he had captured seventy-five dogs, Capt. Mariott would not receive them at the pound, as he had not been appointed by the Mayor. Church was immediately selected to fill a vacancy, and he started with his load of curs to the scene of remuneration and slaughter.... Commissioners Baker and Marshall, Aldermen Morris and McCafferty had brief audiences with the Mayor yesterday.

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

At the Cotton Exchange yesterday the failure of Charles Hagadorn, cotton broker, No. 119 Pearl street, was announced. All claims against him are to be filed with the Superintendent, Mr. Powell, within thirty days. Hagadorn has been operating for Dayton & Wilds. It is not believed that his liabilities are large.

BREAKING OPEN LETTER-BOXES.

Yesterday morning, William Edwards, the man who was arrested on Sunday night by Officer Wismet, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, charged with breaking open the letter-box [illegible] on the corner of Fifth avenue and [illegible] street, was examined by [illegible] Commissioner [illegible]. He [illegible] in his defense. The Commissioner [illegible] to await the action of the [illegible]

WYOMING.

TERRITORIAL POLITICS.

IMMIGRATION—IMPORTANT CLIMATIC FACTS—INVALIDS' AND TOURISTS' OPPORTUNITIES—THE FARMERS' AND STOCKMEN'S PARADISE.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LARAMIE CITY, Wyoming, Friday, July 31, 1874.

One would think Territorial politics decidedly tame, there is so little to draw out a party vote. The people have no voice in the Presidential elections, nor in the selection of Governor, Secretary and other important officers. The municipal and county elections, however, every year, and once in two years the election of a Delegate to Congress, with all the routine of caucus and convention, serve to whet the political appetite. The very thought of such lively times is full of tickle. The fact is, the freemen of the Territories make the most of it, and their average convention is ostentatious, stormy and exciting. While party lines are usually drawn, local questions are made to serve their purpose, sectional feeling is strong, and a man's place of residence and his nearness to being an "old timer" have much to do with his success at the polls. If he has, some time or other, had a good tilt with the Indians and killed a few, it is an advantage to him. A brusque air and plenty of pluck are appreciable qualities.

The elements that figure prominently in a Territorial campaign, on either side, are the gamblers, greasers, miners, and long horns. The vigilantes used to have a hand in, but their day has passed. The gamblers are a strong element, and of course can always be "bought with a price." They have the best organization, and mass their men. They pack primaries, scuttle conventions and stuff ballot-boxes with impunity. Down in Colorado their day has been cut short by a stringent law; but here in Wyoming they still have full sway. The greasers are better known as the Mexican and half breed element, and are fewer here than in the Territories lying southward. They have a remarkable way of rotating in their political beliefs, and are one year Republican and the next year Democratic. The long horns or cow punchers is a general term to denote stockmen, and they, with the grange element, which is singularly well organized and includes all the ranchmen, now constitute the dominant party. The coal miners in some of the towns along the Union Pacific, especially at Carbon, Rock Springs, and Evanston, are a class who usually vote one way, and require more harangues, treats, and *quid pro quo* than all the other elements combined.

It is discoverable in a convention like the one held in this city yesterday to nominate a Republican candidate for Delegate to Congress, that there is a free and easy style of talking straight to the point, which is thoroughly Western. These border people abhor anything like fine-set speeches among themselves, though they are ever ready to do honor to the culture of an Easterner. In their conventions, or on the stump, they discard the ordinary history of parties, digests of the war, and apostrophes to the flag, and, taking their candidate, point to his record among them. The speech is always well flavored with the vernacular of the country, and miners', stock-growers', and gamblers' slang comes in with peculiar force. If the stump orator discourses on how to secure the suffrages of the people, he stoops to the more vivid comprehension of the cow-puncher, and talks of "corraling" votes. Election day is known as the political "round-up." Going to the bottom of a subject is known as "striking bed rock." A large majority in a precinct is designated a "pay streak." A candidate's chances "pan out big" or "pan out small," according as the votes come in. The process of defeating a candidate is known as "dry crushing."

The Wyoming Republican Convention which met in this city, now the most populous and promising in the Territory, seems to have had a wonderful unanimity in their choice for a Delegate to Congress. They chose by acclamation Hon. Joseph M. Carey, one of the Associate Justices of the Territory, a resident of the Territory for five years past, a healthy, upright, and popular citizen. The split in the Administration party here, the outs against the ins, and the efforts to secure the removal of Gov. Campbell and other Territorial officers, seem to have subsided, and there was the utmost harmony in yesterday's convention. The Democracy have not been as successful in selecting a candidate. Their convention at Cheyenne yesterday was decidedly stormy. Their candidate is W. R. Steele, present Delegate to Congress.

IMMIGRATION.

The Board of Immigration which was established by the Legislature last Winter is doing much to aid the settlement of Wyoming. It is thought that 6,000 have been added to its population the past season, in spite of frequent Indian outbreaks, which have driven settlers from some of the finest valleys of the interior to seek protection along the line of the railroad, or under the cover of a fort. The total population of the Territory is thought to be about 20,000. Some place it as high as 25,000. This, however, leaves it—except Dakota—the most sparsely settled of all the Territories. Its area is nearly twice that of all New-England. Considering the advantages of climate, soil, and natural resources, it seems strange that this part of the new West has not been colonized to a larger extent. It can boast of mild climate, fertile valleys, splendid stock ranges, coal, gold, water-power, and abundance of fish, and natural curiosties. There are also varieties of scenery; numerous hot, sulphur, soda, and boiling springs, and gems in profusion, such as moss-agate, topaz, garnet, and quartz crystal, to tempt the tourist.

THE CLIMATE.

The average altitude of those parts of Wyoming fit for settlement is from 6,000 to 7,000 feet. At Sherman, the highest altitude on the railroad, 8,200 feet, there is good pasturage the year round, and but little snow. Fields of potatoes and other vegetables are grown in the vicinity. At such an elevation in the Allegheny Mountains there would be perpetual snow. But here the snow line is 12,000 to 13,000 feet above sea level. From the meteorological reports of the War Department, taken at Cheyenne, the annual mean temperature appears to be 45°, and at Fort Laramie about the same. This fort is ninety miles north of Cheyenne, but nearly 2,000 feet lower in altitude. The annual rainfall is from ten to thirteen inches, but some parts of the Territory, as Black Hills and Laramie Plains, receive as much as twenty inches. The Winter snows, which are often frequent, are so light that twelve inches of snow make only one of water. So quickly does the snow disappear that often the day after a heavy storm, leaving the ground covered a foot in depth, the dust will be flying. In the Winter the thermometer seldom falls below zero, and in December, the coldest month in the year, the mean temperature is usually about 21°. A better idea of the climate may be gained from the following table of observations for last year taken at Laramie City, having an elevation of 7,123 feet:

TABLE OF TEMPERATURE, 1873.

Month.	Highest.	Lowest.	Mean.	Rain and Snow, in.
January	64°	13°	31°	.14
February	61°	5°	32°	.21
March	72°	8°	37°	.24
April	74°	11°	39°	1.65
May	75°	26°	60°	1.25
June	84°	41°	65°	2.12
July	87°	46°	66°	1.85
August	88°	47°	65°	1.25
September	81°	30°	59°	.44
October	79°	9°	48°	.46
November	70°	4°	41°	.75
December	60°	6°	27°	.60

Mean temperature for the year, 47½°; total rainfall, 10.94 inches.

It is noticeable that during the past few years, while there have not been such extremes of temperature, the rainfall has shown a gradual increase. [illegible] the rainfall, according to Surveyor [illegible] observations, was 8.97, and each year has shown a gain. The storms in Winter have not been severe. During the past three Winters the Union Pacific trains have suffered no detentions within the Territory of Wyoming, although it runs through its entire length.

As the climate of Wyoming is beginning to receive the attention of physicians, who recommend it as in many respects superior for certain forms of disease [illegible] during the past season many [illegible] been trying its curative properties [illegible] to give the opinion of a local [illegible] long residence here enables [illegible] accurately. He states that in [illegible] of phthisic, in all cases [illegible] lung diseases unaccompanied by [illegible] all cases of dyspepsia a speedy [illegible] is effected. The exceeding dryness [illegible] and the porosity of the soil [illegible] of things entirely opposite to [illegible] in the cold, damp, foggy atmosphere [illegible] States and the northern lake [illegible] consumption annually carries [illegible]. The weather is almost [illegible]. While the conditions are [illegible] more likely to be shortened than prolonged by coming suddenly from the sea-level to this high country. Doubtless there would be hope even for this class of invalids if the old methods of travel were adopted, and the trip across the plains of Nebraska made by slow stages with mule or ox team, consuming a month's time instead of twenty-four hours, making the ascent gradual and the change almost imperceptible. Almost every season young collegiates and others, supposed to be consumptive, accompany the Government exploring and scientific parties in their tramps through this Territory, and have frequently returned, after a few months, robust and hearty.

RAILROADS, PRESENT AND PROJECTED.

The traveler whose business or pleasure calls him as often as once a year across the continent will hardly fail to notice the brightening up of things everywhere apparent at the stations of the Union Pacific Railroad between Sidney and Ogden. The few "old towns," by which term the places settled six years ago are now designated, present new roofs, shaded streets, well-conducted newspapers, schools, churches, and everything that indicates thrift. The old spirit of disorder has gone. Border ruffians have left for more congenial climes. People move about in the quiet pleasant way that shows the citizens of this new West to be men of character and confident of its future.

The Union Pacific is the only railroad in operation within the Territory, and this accommodates only the extreme Southern borders, a tract that it is proposed by the terms of the new State bill to have annexed to Colorado. The construction of a line between Cheyenne and Helena, Montana, via the Yellowstone Lake and Falls, and the wonderful geysers, has for some time been a subject of talk, and we believe the Legislature of Wyoming, at its last session, memorialized Congress for aid to build it. The Northern Pacific, if built, would traverse the extreme northern border, while the projected north and south line along Iron Mountain, a continuation of Gen. Rosencrans and Palmer's system for a narrow gauge railroad from the City of Mexico, along the Rio Grande and the base of the Rocky Mountains, through Old and New Mexico and Colorado, would pass through the heart of Wyoming in its course to Puget's Sound. But while this is a good scheme, and would contribute much to the swift development of Wyoming, it is not likely to be soon carried out. No additional rail facilities are likely to be soon supplied to this section, unless that project of the citizens of Cheyenne for building a line to the Iron Mountain region, forty to sixty miles distant, should result in something more than talk. There are few stage lines, and poor mail facilities off the line of the railroad; and the venturesome settlers of the upper country, along the Sweetwater, and other valleys, are shut off by themselves, and poorly protected from the roving Indians.

FARMING AND GRAZING.

The settlement of Wyoming by colonizing, as in Colorado, would do much to secure the ordinary facilities and protection. Bear River Valley, with Evanston as its market, has been settled for an extent of 100 miles much in this way, and the splendid farms attest the success that has followed. The same may be said of the Chugwater and other valleys. The best portions of the Territory for farming are known to be further north, in the Indian country, and the only safe mode of settlement at present is in large colonies. The results of agriculture are surprising. While the seasons are short, crops grow fast and ripen early. There is a good market for vegetables of all kinds, and for all the wheat that is grown. The smaller fruits are raised, but the experiments with apples, peaches, pears, plums, and grapes have not been sufficient to show what the country is good for in that respect.

The country north of Cheyenne, the Laramie Plains, the valleys of the Platte and its tributaries, the Bear River and the famous Wind River valleys are all well watered, and produce fine crops. The Surveyor General in his report for 1873 states that, in his opinion, the valleys of the North Platte and Laramie, east of the mountains, will become as famous for fine wheat, barley, and oats as those of the South Platte, in Colorado. It is believed that the Wind River Valley, which has produced wheat superior to that of Utah, will eventually supply all the cereals and vegetables needed for the support of the gold-mining population of Sweetwater, even when those mines attract the throng of adventurers that are sure to flock thither.

Quoting from a circular prepared by the Board of Immigration, we learn that the yield of farm products is wonderful, from 200 to 400 bushels of potatoes per acre being considered a fair crop, when properly cared for. In one instance a farmer raised 100 bushels of potatoes from one barrel of seed. The same person raised carrots thirty-one inches in length, and the average yield of wheat on his place was thirty bushels per acre.

But to cultivate large crops, and, in fact, to cultivate successfully any portion of the Territory—where the rainfall is light—it is necessary to irrigate. The streams afford an abundant supply of water; the process is simple, and when once the ditches are in successful operation the results are marvelous.

The prevailing prices for farm produce at Laramie City or Cheyenne are as follows: Potatoes, 2 to 3½ cents per pound; onions, 3 to 5 cents; turnips, 1 to 3 cents; cabbage, 4 to 8 cents. The supply is never equal to the demand, and large importations are made from Utah, Nebraska, and the Missouri Valley.

Cattle men claim that there is no part of the West like Laramie Plains for stock. The vast herds feeding and fattening on its grasses through the Winter come out in prime condition for the Spring market. The nutritious grasses furnish abundant food the year round. We are informed by a prominent stock man that during the past five years there has been but one Winter when cattle required shelter or feeding. The testimony of an experienced cattle king, regarding the Laramie Plains and other portions of Wyoming, is as follows: "I have been engaged in the stock business in Wyoming for the past eight years. During all that time I have grazed stock in nearly all the valleys of these Territories, both Summer and Winter. The cost of both Summering and Wintering is simply the cost of herding, as no feed or shelter is required. I consider the Summer-cured grass of these plains as superior to any hay. My cattle have not only kept in good order on this grass through all the eight Winters, but many of them, thin in the Fall, have become fine beef by Spring. During this time I have owned 20,000 head of cattle. The percentage of loss in Wintering here is much less than in the States, where cattle are stabled and fed on corn and hay."

Dairying is extensively carried on.

Ranche butter finds a ready market at fifty to sixty cents per pound.

Wool-growing is an important and increasing interest. The dry, gravelly soil, clear, bracing, cool atmosphere, variety of short, nutritious grasses, aromatic plants, and shrubs, in which sheep delight, are here in abundance. Diseases are never known. Herds multiply fast, and the wool is of fine quality. There are about 80,000 head of sheep now in the Territory. The importation of extra breeds has been carried on to some extent. Messrs. Hay & Thomas have on their ranch at Lone Tree Creek, ten miles southwest of Cheyenne, thirty thoroughbred Spanish Merino ewes, which were imported last year from Vermont, and which have just sheared from eight and a half to eleven and a half pounds of wool each, the average being ten and one-fifth pounds. A thoroughbred Spanish Merino buck sheared twenty-eight pounds. On the same ranch there is a flock of 2,000 fine grade Merinos and 1,200 Merino ewes, which sheared an average of eight pounds per head.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The Concord, N. H., correspondent of the Boston *Traveller* supplies some information concerning the appointments for State Judges lately made by the Democratic Governor and Council of New-Hampshire. He says: "After a tedious deliberation of the Council, Hon. Samuel N. Bell, of Manchester, received their unanimous support for Chief Justice of the Superior Court. The appointee is a grandson of the late Hon. Samuel Bell, who was at various times Governor, Judge, and United States Senator, and is the son of the late Hon. Samuel D. Bell, formerly Chief Justice of the State. He is about forty-five years of age, a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has never held any public office other than Representative to Congress one term, from the Second District. The two associates of Mr. Bell in the upper court are William S. Ladd, of Lancaster, and Frank A. Faulkner, of Keene. For the lower, or Circuit Court, the former being the law and the latter the trial court, the appointments were, for Chief Justice, William L. Foster, of Concord, Ellery A. Hibbard, of Laconia, and John S. H. Frink, of Portsmouth. Of the six appointments, Faulkner and Foster are Republicans, and the rest Democrats. Bell, Faulkner, and Frink are new appointments, while Ladd, Foster, and Hibbard were on the old bench. The old judges displaced were Chief Justice J. E. Sargent, of Concord; Charles Doe, of Rollingford, and Isaac W. Smith, of Manchester. It is no disparagement to any of those appointed to say that the loss of Judge Charles Doe from the Bench of this State is one of the greatest and most to be regretted in a professional point of view that could occur. His opinions were becoming famous as among the most able in the country; and I am informed that English Judges of celebrity have favorably noticed them. Judge Smith could not expect a reappointment after Bell was appointed, and, in fact, Chief Justice Sargent and Judges Doe and Smith are the victims of the Democratic Party of New-Hampshire, who in the last Legislature said the only reason for changing the court was a political one. The prime mover in this job, however, has himself come to grief, and that is Henry Bingham."

WOMEN'S WORK.

If women ask men for work, remarks Miss Emily Faithfull, they will get what they have always got—that kind men do not want to do themselves. They will get hard work, rough work, coarse work, poorly paid work, hopeless work, all the cant about sex notwithstanding. But if they really want to be independent, if they want their share of the good things of life, if they want to make a home for themselves, if they want to help others, let them be neither afraid nor ashamed, but begin with any honest labor, for which they are paid, and work up. The difficulty with women is not that they are idle, but that their habits are so desultory, and their work so objectless. If the wretched little child's play which women call "fancy work" could at once be blotted out of their existence it would be an incalculable blessing. What would be thought of a man or grown boy who could deliberately sit down day after day and be content to kill time by working ridiculous little [illegible] must be content to be judged by the same standard. As for work, the majority have not begun to know what it means. They have thought of it as something with which they can while away an unoccupied hour or two; or they have thought of it as a necessity from which they hoped some time to escape; or they have thought of it as a degradation which the poor, for wise purposes, have to endure, but which is not proper for the delicate or refined to come in contact with.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE TRIP THROUGH THE WHITE MOUNTAIN NOTCH.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BETHLEHEM, N. H., Thursday, Aug. 6, 1874.

In my last letter I wrote you how the rising tide of travel and Summer sojourn was working a change in this village; and now I am able to note the innovations of modern times in other portions of the White Mountains. I have made the trip from Bethlehem through the White Mountain Notch, for a quarter of a century past one of the most charming drives in this delightful region. Now, could the shade of Starr King revisit the scenes he so lovingly and poetically described during his life, I doubt much if his spirit could remain sweet and gentle under the savage desecration which modern utility is making in his former favorite and beautiful haunts. He was accustomed to see quiet valleys, musical mountain streams, undefiled virgin forests, verdure, moss, rocks and waters, all with colors fairly glowing in vivid sunshine, or softened into dreamy and ethereal beauty in the rosiness of morning or the purple of nightfall. But within a very few years a change has come over the spirit of the dream as seen by him. Those serpents of an artist's Eden—railroads—have crept up from the sea, and the loveliness of the White Mountains is being crushed in their folds as inexorably as are the writhing figures of the Laocoon.

From the Connecticut River the railroad has been rushed up the valley of the Ammonoosuc, and since the 1st of July last you can step out of the Pullman car you entered at Springfield on to the piazza of the Fabyan House, only six miles from the base of Mount Washington. On the other side of the mountains the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad, quite as eager to follow the currents of travel, is now busily at work on an extension to run up through the White Mountain Notch itself, with a parallel track down the Ammonoosuc Valley, to connect with the Vermont Central.

Drive up the valley of the Ammonoosuc, and instead of the quiet vistas of wood and stream which have so long refreshed the eyes of tourists, you see cutting and clearing, chips and splinters, new-dug gravel, and new quarried rocks. The old carriage road has been followed, crossed, and crowded until it scarcely finds room between its iron rival and the high bank of the mountain torrent. Instead of driving along quietly, with ample leisure to admire the beauty of the scene, you spend your precious moments consulting the time-table, lest the train approach unawares and whistle your frightened horses into a frenzied plunge over the steep descent.

But the railroad is not your only vexation. At the falls of the lower Ammonoosuc, noted for their charming picturesqueness, now stands a three-year-old saw mill, choking the stream for miles with unsightly débris. The old White Mountain House still stands not far from the present railroad terminus. It was a sufficiently pretentious hotel for the old days, but in the light of modern progress it sinks into insignificance. Its first formidable rival, the old Fabyan House, was destroyed by fire some years since. Undeterred by the alleged Indian curse which threatens the vengeance of flames to all white occupants of the spot in perpetuity, certain enterprising capitalists have embarked their money in a still more ambitious structure, known as the new Fabyan House. It is an immense affair, with all the machinery of what are denominated first-class hotels—immense dining-room, ample office, broad stairways and piazzas, and a spacious parlor.

Continuing our drive toward White Mountain Notch, we are once more upon the railroad track. When I say "track" I do not mean a graded, tied, and ironed road—that will still be delayed a year or two, perhaps—but the pioneers who are to "clear the track" are already here. You forgive the new saw mills as you encounter shanty after shanty of the construction parties, always, of course, perched sacrilegiously in some picturesque nook or corner. They drive you frantic with the glaring brightness of their new boards and the excruciating raggedness of their general make-up—with their dilapidated, burned-out cook stoves and their red-faced and frowsy-headed washerwomen. I think I could stand even the red-faced washerwoman. But when to her general uncomeliness she adds the bedizenment of a lop-sided panier and a dowdy-dowdy overskirt, then you feel that nature is nowhere—the poetical musings of Starr King and Whittier's metrical legends fade away, and the ancient charm of the White Mountains is rudely dispelled. It is no longer traditional New-England, but the prosaic Western frontier, and we might as well be riding past a Colorado ranche or a California mining gulch.

Arrived on the porch of the Crawford House, your temper is restored only a moment by the view of the beautiful little plateau of the Notch; for scarcely has the rumbling of the departing stage died away when the ticket agent assures you with a smile of triumph that next season they expect to have a depot right out in the centre of the plateau. Following the road down through the "Gate," you are confronted by the evidences of the truth of his prediction. Blasting operations have already been begun from both directions toward the "Gate," and so on at intervals down the valley toward Conway, while a line of felled timber high up on the mountain side indicates the future course of the roadway, rising higher and higher as the valley falls until, rounding the rocky front of Mount Willard, it will hang like an eagle's eyrie almost under the very brow of the cliff. Fortunately the "Gate," though it will suffer some enlargement, will not have its grandeur entirely destroyed by the improvement, and the Notch will still be a sight worth a Summer's pilgrimage. Nevertheless, with the advent of the locomotive whistle the White Mountain resorts enter upon a new phase of experiences, with the utter abolition of all the old-time rural and artistic enchantments.

UTAH AND THE UNION.

The *Salt Lake Herald*, a Mormon paper, again expresses its wish to see Utah admitted as a State. It says: "The only way in which Utah can be freed of the strife-creating carpet-bag officials who are making such a desperate struggle to trample under foot and crush out every right of the citizens here, is to be admitted into the Union as a free and sovereign State, and the only way in which that can be accomplished, and the Territory placed under the flap of the wings of the great American Eagle, is to prove that we have a right to such admission, and then claim and force Congress to yield us that right. And if Colorado and New-Mexico will join in the struggle, we are confident such arguments can be brought to bear in our favor as will have a good effect on Congressional hearts and votes. That each of these Territories has all the requisites for State government no sane man can deny; that the past history of the admission of States has proven beneficial both to the General Government and the States interested no intelligent person will attempt to controvert; and that these three Territories will not be exceptions to the rule there is every evidence to believe. Neither of these Territories has failed to establish its capabilities of sustaining itself and of self-government. Utah, perhaps, more than either of the others, has shown her ability to take care of herself. For twenty-seven years she has lived almost entirely independent of Government, so far as moneyed aid is concerned, and in that time the Territory has continued to advance with rapid strides, making internal improvements, adding wealth to the nation, and growing in importance and material greatness. As to the matter of population, that being a basis of admission, it cannot longer be denied that Utah has the requisite number. Indeed, that has not been a valid excuse for keeping us out of the Union for years. Since the original thirteen States organized and composed the Union, twenty-four others have been admitted into the brotherhood, and of these twenty-four, fifteen had an average population of less than 63,000. If these fifteen States have supported themselves and grown as they have done, with their comparatively small populations when admitted, then cannot Utah, with her 140,000 of hard-working, industrious, economical people, do likewise? And, added to the general benefits of Utah becoming a State, she would be rid of a gang of non-producing vultures, who are preying on the honest portions of the community. We say we would be rid of these carpet-baggers for the reason that their Government pap would be taken from them, and they have not the ability, or even desire, to work honestly for support, hence they would carry themselves away to live on some other [illegible]

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—AUG. 12.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

1000	Western Union	75	100	North-western	37¾
400	do b3.	75	100	do	37⅝
200	do s3.	75	400	do	37¾
1200	Lake Shore	72½	200	do	37⅞
900	do s3.	72½	100	Ohio & Miss.	22⅞
300	do b3.	72⅝	100	do	22⅞
41	do	72½	400	do b3.	23
700	Pacific Mail	46½	100	do	22⅞
1300	do	46¼	1200	do	22¾
100	do s3.	46¼	200	do s3.	22¾
100	do b3.	46¼	200	do	22⅞
100	do	46⅜	100	St. Paul	34½
1200	Union Pacific	28⅝	1100	do	34⅝
300	do b3.	28¾	200	Tol. & Wab.	35½
100	do s3.	28⅝	200	do s3.	35⅜
400	do	28⅝	100	do s10.	35⅜
200	do	28¾	100	do	35½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 R., '65 ....12.115	$7,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '67 ....12.117⅝
1,300	U.S.5s,10-40R.110⅛	60,000	U.S.5s,10-40R.110¼

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$2,000	Tenn. 6s, new, ex coupon	57½	10	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	73
30,000	Tenn. 6s, old, ex coup. b. c.	58	2500	do	72⅝
3,000	Tenn. 6s, new series	57⅞	100	do b3.	72⅝
1,000	Brook. 7s, P.L.	102½	100	do s3.	72⅝
5,000	B., H. & E. 1st	22	800	do s3.	72½
2,000	Alb. & Sus. 1st	103	800	do	72⅝
2,000	C. & N. W. con.	85	100	Erie Railway b. c.	32⅜
1,000	Long Dock Bs.	98	100	do c.	32¼
1,000	Mil. & St. P. 8s, 1st	104	200	do	32¼
2,000	L. Shore con. coup. 1st	96¾	100	do	32⅜
1,000	N. Y. Cen. 1st, coup.	105	500	Un. Pac. b. c.	28¾
13,000	Un. Pac. 1st	83¾	100	do s15.	28¾
1,000	U. Pac. 10s, Inc	82½	100	do s10.	28⅝
5,000	do b. c.	82½	100	do s3.	28⅝
1,000	Un. Pac. 7s, L. G. b. c.	83	500	do	28⅝
11,000	Pac. R. of Mo. 1st	78	100	do c.	28⅝
500	C., P. & A. old	99	200	do s3.	28½
5,000	Mil. & St. P. 1st, LaC. Div.	80⅛	1100	do	28⅝
5,000	do	80	200	do	28¾
1,000	C., C. & I. C. 1st	81¾	1300	do	28⅝
2,000	Del. & Hud. reg. bonds, '84	103	25	Cleve. & Pitts. g'd.	87¼
600	W. Un. Tel. 7s	99½	100	C. & N. W. b. c. s3.	38
15	Bank of Republic	105½	100	do	38⅛
17	Del. & H. Canal c.	114¼	200	do	38¼
400	Quicksilver b. c.	27½	100	do	38⅛
700	W. Un. Tel. b. c. b3.	75⅛	100	do	38
400	do	75⅛	100	C. & N. W. Pf. b. c.	56
400	do s3.	75⅛	100	N. J. Cen. b. c.	106
300	do b3.	75¼	40	do	106⅛
50	do	75	65	do	106¼
1300	do b3.	75¼	100	Mor. & Es. b3.	95
400	do s3.	75⅛	20	do	95¼
300	do	75⅛	50	Alb. & Sus. b. c.	94½
100	do s3.	75	200	C., M. & St. P. b. c.	34¾
100	do b3.	75⅛	200	do	34⅞
100	do	75⅛	200	do	34¾
200	do	75	400	do	34⅝
300	do s3.	75	100	do	34¾
200	do	75⅛	200	do b3.	34¾
100	do c.	75⅛	700	do	34⅝
100	U. S. Express	67½	200	do	34½
15	do	67¾	300	do s10.	34¼
200	Pac. Mail b. c.	46⅜	100	do s10.	34⅜
50	do	46½	200	do s3.	34½
1000	do b3.	46½	500	do	34½
500	do b3.	46⅝	100	do b3.	34½
700	do	46½	100	C., M. & St. P. Pf., b. c.	53
2700	do	46⅝	100	Chic. & A. Pf. b. c.	103
100	do	46½	100	T., W. & W. b. c. b3.	35⅝
200	do	46⅜	100	do	35⅝
200	do b3.	46½	400	do	35¾
5	Ill. Central	94	200	do	35⅝
100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100⅝	800	do	35½
300	do b3.	100⅝	100	do	35⅝
			300	do	35½
			100	do e.	35⅜
			100	do b3.	35½
			100	D., L. & W. b. c. c.	107⅜
			300	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	23
			100	do b3.	23
			1100	do	22⅞
			100	do	23
			100	do c.	22⅞

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 O'CLOCK.

100	Pacific Mail	46⅜	100	Union Pacific	28⅝
100	do s60.	46	200	do b3.	28¾
300	do s3.	46⅜	400	do	28¾
100	do b3.	46⅜	800	do	28⅞
100	do	46⅜	2500	do	29
400	do b3.	46½	500	do b3.	28⅞
200	do	46½	1900	do	29⅛
200	do	46⅝	600	do s3.	29
100	Western Union	75⅛	100	do	29
200	Erie Railway s3.	32¼	300	do	29⅛
300	Lake Shore	72⅜	100	do b3.	29⅛
300	do s3.	72⅜	200	do s3.	29
300	do s3.	72½	600	do	29⅛
500	do	72½	200	N. W. Pf. s30.	55¼
65	do	72⅝	100	St. Paul	34⅝
100	Ohio & Miss.	22⅞	400	Tol. & Wab.	35⅜
300	do	22¾	100	do c.	35½
200	do	22⅞	40	Del., Lack. & W.	107½

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$5,000	U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New....116	$2,000	U. S. 10-40 C..113⅜

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

1,000	Tenn. 6s, Old, Ex Coup.	58	100	Cle. & P. G'd, x d.	86⅜
1,000	Erie, 3d M.	98⅜	100	N. Y. C. & H. b. c.	100¾
1,000	Gt. West. 2d	76	100	do b3.	100¾
2,000	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chic 3d	96½	400	L. S. & M. S. b. c.	72⅝
5,000	Un. Pac. 1st	83¾	300	do	72⅝
5,000	U. P. 7s, L. G.	82¾	300	C. & N. W. b. c.	38⅛
5,000	U. P. 10s, In.	82½	200	M. & St. P. b. c. s3.	34⅝
1,000	U. P. Sink. F.	68	100	do	34⅝
100	W. U. Tel. b. c.	75⅛	500	Un. Pac. b. c.	29⅛
18	Adams Ex. b. c. s3.	107½	200	do	29⅛
25	United States Ex.	67½	400	do	29⅛
75	do b. c.	67	200	do b3.	29¼
45	do	67½	500	do	29⅛
80	Mich. Cen.	69	600	do b3.	29⅛
200	Pac. M. b. c. b3.	46⅝	700	do	29
200	do	46½	100	Tol. W. & W. b. c.	35⅝
1400	do	46⅝	400	Ohio & Miss. b. c.	22⅞
600	do b3.	46⅜	50	Chic. & Alt. b. c.	102
400	do c.	46⅜	30	Mor. & Es. b. c.	95¼
100	do b.	46⅜	100	Pac. of Mo. b. c.	39⅜
900	do	46¾	200	Erie Railway b. c.	32½
100	do	46⅝	200	do	32⅝
			500	do b3.	32½
			10	do	32

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$50,000	Reg. 6s, '81	117¼	200	North-western	38
22,000	U.S.5-20C. '65	116⅞	400	do	38⅛
30,000	Tenn. 6s, Old, X Coup.	58	200	do	38¼
300	West. Un.	75⅛	100	North-western Pf.	55¾
100	do b3.	75¼	10	do	56½
200	Lake Shore	72½	100	Rock Island	98⅞
200	do s3.	72½	100	do	99
100	do	72⅝	300	St. Paul	34⅝
1100	Un. Pac. s3.	28⅞	100	do b3.	34⅞
100	do b3.	29	50	Del., Lack. & W.	107⅜
100	do	29	200	Ohio & Miss.	22¾
100	do s10.	29	100	do b3.	23
100	do b3	29⅛	200	C., C. & I. C.	12¾
200	do s3.	29	100	Pacific Mail b3.	46⅝
1000	do	29⅛	200	do	46⅝

WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12—P. M.

The day has been generally quiet in the Wall street markets, and there is nothing of special interest to be chronicled in regard to them. The monetary situation is devoid of any new feature, and the temper of speculation, albeit there were occasional active spurts, has not yet begun to develop itself, though the opening indications of business are usually looked for about this period. Indeed the interest of the day was centred in the doings of the Stock Exchange, where prices opened firm, with tolerably brisk dealings in a few of the active shares. After the first hour there was a tendency to improvement in prices, and the list showed an advance of ⅛ to ⅝ ₱ cent. on Tuesday's closing prices. The leading transactions were in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Wabash, North-western Common, St. Paul Common, and Ohios. In the afternoon dealings there was no noteworthy movement, and shares ruled steady all the way through, at or within a fraction of the advance of the morning. The total sales amounted to 67,000 shares, or within 5,000 shares of yesterday's dealings; Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, and Ohio and Mississippi monopolizing the leading attention of speculators. At the close North-western preferred showed an improvement of ¾ ₱ cent.; North-western common, and Pacific Mail, each, ⅝; Union Pacific, and New-Jersey Central, each, ½, and the remainder of the list ⅛ @ ⅜ ₱ cent. on yesterday's last prices. Advices from Madison, Wis., announce that the argument in the Potter law litigation closed last evening, and that the court then adjourned for two weeks, until the expiration of which period no decision is anticipated. The Rome, Watertown and Ogdensburg Railroad Company is reported to have negotiated about $2,000,000 of its consolidated convertible bonds, of which amount one-half will be retained here, and the balance will be sent to London, to be drawn against in due course of time. The proceeds are to be applied to payments on account of a recent purchase by the company of interests in connecting lines, having for their object the formation of a through route to Buffalo. It was reported during the afternoon that a meeting of Directors of the Chicago and Alton Railroad was to be held, at which the feasibility of declaring a dividend was to be the topic of interest. Up to the close of business nothing definite had been developed concerning it, but the common stock sold up to 102, and preferred at 103 at the Exchange Board. A few parties indulged curiosity during the afternoon by selling down the October dividend on New-York Central, and a sale on 100 shares was made at 3⅝, but subsequently canceled. The dividend was offered later for 3¾, and the April dividend at 3½ ₱ cent. Money was easy throughout the day at 2@3 ₱ cent. on call. Foreign Exchange was dull and weak at $4 86½ @$4 87 for 60 days' sterling, and $4 89½ @$4 90 for short sight bills. The rate of discount in the open market in London is 3⅝ ₱ cent., or ⅜ below the Bank rate. Gold was dull all the way through at 109⅝ @ 109¾, opening and closing at 109⅝. The rates for Gold Loans were ½ @1 ₱ cent. for carrying and "flat." The Assistant Treasurer paid out [illegible] Customs. The engagements of specie for shipment by to-morrow's steamers aggregate $500,000 gold, of which $400,000 go to Germany, and the remainder to London. The exports of specie by to-day's steamers amounts to $711,000 gold, chiefly on British account. Government Bonds were firm on moderate sales, and later in the day showed an improving tendency in some of the favorite issues. Registered 5-20s of '65 sold at 115; registered 10-40s, United States 5s at 110⅛ @110¼; coupon, '65s, new, at 116, and 10-40s, coupon at 113¾; coupons of '67 advanced from 117⅜ to 117⅝. Railway mortgages were steady on limited sales; Union Pacific firsts sold at 83¾; Land Grants at 82¾; Incomes at 82½, and Sinking Funds at 68; Pacific of Missouri, first, at 78; Boston, Hartford and Erie first at 22; St. Paul first (La Crosse Division) at 80⅛; C., C. & I. C. first at 81¾; Great Western second at 76, and Albany & Susquehanna first at 103. State Bonds were quiet and unchanged, and Bank Shares were strong on light dealings, Republic selling up to 105½.

The closing prices of to-day compare as follows with those of Tuesday:

Closing Quotations—AUG. 12.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
U. S. New 5s, coup., '81	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, coup. '62	111¾	111¾
U. S. 5-20s, coup., '67	117⅜	117⅝
American Gold	109⅝	109⅝
Bills on London, 60 days,	$4 86½ @$4 87	$4 86½ @$4 87
N. Y. Cen. & Hudson	100¾	100⅝
Chicago & Rock Island	98⅞	99
Pacific Mail	46	46⅝
St. Paul Common	34⅜	34⅞
St. Paul Preferred	53	53
Western Union	75	75¼
Union Pacific	28⅝	29⅛
Lake Shore	72½	72⅝
Toledo & Wabash	35¼	35⅝
North-western Common	37⅝	38¼
North-western Preferred	55¼	56½
Del. & Lackawanna	107⅜	107⅜
Central of New-Jersey	105¾	106¼
Panama	111¼	111¼
Erie	32⅜	32¼
Ohio & Mississippi	22⅞	23
C., C. & Ind. Central	12½	12¾
Harlem	123¼	123½

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold is as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No. of Sales.
N. Y. Central & Hudson	100¾	100⅝	600
Erie	32½	32¼	1.400
Lake Shore	72⅝	72⅜	7,600
North-western	38¼	37⅝	2.100
North-western Preferred	55¾	55¾	500
Rock Island	99	98⅞	200
Pacific Mail	46¾	46⅛	13,100
St. Paul	34⅞	34½	5,100
St. Paul Preferred	55	53	100
Ohios	23	22¾	6.000
Western Union	75¼	75	6,200
Wabash	35¾	35⅜	3,000
Union Pacific	29¼	28½	21,300
C., C. & I. C.	12¾	12¾	200
Panama	111	111	100
New-Jersey Central	106	106	100
Del., Lack. & Western	107⅜	107⅜	200
Missouri Pacific	39¾	39¾	100
Quicksilver	27½	27½	400
Morris & Essex	95	95	100
United States Express	67½	67½	100
Total sales			67,400

The latest quotations for Government Bonds are as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Currency 6s	117½	117¾
6s, 1881, Registered	117¼	117½
6s, 1881, Coupons	118¼	118½
5-20s, 1862, Registered	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1862, Coupons	111¾	112¼
5-20s, 1864, Registered	114¼	114¾
5-20s, 1864, Coupons	115½	116
5-20s, 1865, Registered	114½	115
5-20s, 1865, Coupons	116⅞	117⅛
5-20s, 1865, New, Registered	115⅛	115⅜
5-50s, 1865, New, Coupons	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Registered	116	116¼
5-20s, 1867, Coupons	117⅜	117⅝
5-20s, 1868, Registered	116	116½
5-20s, 1868, Coupons	117½	117¾
10-40s, Registered	110⅛	110⅜
10-40s, Coupons	113¾	113⅞
5s, 1881, Registered	111¾	111⅞
5s, 1881, Coupons	111⅞	112
Central Pacific Gold Bonds	82	82¼

The day's business at the Gold Exchange Bank resulted as follows:

Gold balances	$1,294,612
Currency balances	1,386,471
Gross clearances	18,806,000

And at the Clearing-house, as follows:

Currency exchanges	$45,348,142
Currency balances	2,182,342
Gold exchanges	5,301,230
Gold balances	769,012

The following are the bids made at the Exchange Board for various State securities:

Alabama 5s, '83	30	N. Y. 5s, G. L. '75	107
Alabama 5s, '86	30	N. Y. 5s, G. L. '76	107
Alabama 8s, '86	45	N.C. 6s, old, Jan. & Ju.	18
California 7s	110	N. C. 6s, April & Oct.	18
Connecticut 6s	102½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Jan. & July	40
Georgia 6s	77½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., April & Oct.	40
Ga. 7s, new bds	89½	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup. off Jan. & Ju.	25
Ga. 7s, indorsed	80	N. C. 6s, N. C. R. R., Coup. off Ap. & Oct.	25
Indiana 5s	101	N.C. 6s. new bs., J. & J.	10
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1877	100	N. C. 6s, n. bs, Ap. & O.	10
Ill. Coupon 6s, 1879	100	Ohio 6s, 1881	102¼
Ill. War Loan	100	Ohio 6s, 1886	104¾
Kentucky 6s	98	Rhode Island 6s	100
Louisiana 6s	22	South Carolina 6s	25
La. 6s, levee bds	22	S. C. 6s, Jan. & July	18
Mich. 6s, 1878-79	100	S. C. 6s, Ap. & Oct.	18
Mich. 6s, 1883	100	S. C. 6s, F. Act, '66	20
Mo. 6s due in 1875	99	S. C. 6s, Non-F. bs.	5¾
Mo. 6s due in 1876	98	Tenn. 6s, old	78
Mo. 6s due in 1877	97	Tenn. 6s, o., Ex-coup.	57½
Mo. 6s due in 1878	96	Tenn. 6s, new bs	77½
Mo. 6s due in 1880	92½	Tenn. 6s, n., Ex-cp.	57
L. bs., due '81 to '91, in.	92¾	Tenn. 6s, new series	57⅞
Asylum or U., due '92.	90	Texas 10s of 1876	92
Fund. bs. due in '94	92½	Va. 6s, old	30
Han. & St. J., due '76.	96	Va. 6s, new bs	30
N. Y. Reg. B. Loan	106¾	Va. 6s, Con. bs, 2d ser.	34
N. Y. Coup. B. Loan	106¾		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '74	107		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '75	107		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '77	107		
N. Y. 6s, C. L. '78	107		

And the following for Railway Mortgages:

Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.	100	Detroit, M. & T. bs.	97
Bos., H. & E. 1st	21¾	Buff. & Erie new bs.	97¼
B., C.R. & M. 1st, 7s, g.	55	Buf. & St. Line 7s	95
Chic. & Alton S. F.	101	L. Shore Div. bs	96½
Chicago & Alton 1st	103½	L. Shore Cons. C. 1st	96½
Chicago & Alt. Inc.	96	L. Shore Cons. C. 2d	88
Joliet & Chi. 1st	106	Mich. Cen. C. 7s, 1902	98½
La. & Mo. 1st G.	82	N. Y. & N. H. 6s	101¼
St. L., J. & C. 1st	96½	N. Y. C. 6s, '83	94
Chi., R. I. & P.	104	N. Y. C. 6s, '87	93
Cen. R. of N. J. 1st, n.	103	N. Y. C. 6s, R. E.	91
Amer. D. & Im. Bds.	98	N. Y. C. 6s, S.	91
M. & S.P. 1st, 8s, P.D.	104	N. Y. C. 7s, '76	100½
M. & St. P. 1st. L.C.D.	80⅛	N. Y. C. & H. 1st, C.	104¾
M. & S. P. 1st, M. I. & M. D.	75	N. Y. C. & H. 1st. R.	104¾
M. & St. P. 1st, H. & D.	74½	H. R. 7s 2d S. F., '85	104½
Chi. & N. W. Int. bs.	97	Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	101¼
Chi. & N. W. C. Bs.	79	Har. 1st 7s, R.	105
Chi. & N. W. 1st	97	North Mo. 1st	81½
C. & N. W. Coup. G. bs.	78½	Ohio & Miss. C. S. F.	93
Gal. & Chi. Extend.	100	Ohio & M. Con.	89½
Chi. & Mil. 1st	91	Cen. Pac. Gold Bds.	89½
Winona & St P. 2d.	50	West. Pacific bs.	82
C., C., C. & I. 1st 7s S. F.	101⅜	Un. Pacific 1st bs.	83⅞
Del., L. & W. 1st	103½	Un. Pacific L. G. 7s.	82¾
D., L. & W. 7s. Conv.	104¼	Un. Pacific Inc. 10s.	82½
Mor. & Essex 1st	105½	Pac. of Mo. 1st	78
Mor. & Essex 2d	100½	Pac. of Mo. 1st C. B.	70
Mor. & E. 7s of '71	96¾	Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.	99
Erie 1st Extended	102½	P., Ft. W. & C. 1st	104
Erie 2d, 7s, '79	101¼	P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	100½
Erie 3d 7s, 1883	98¼	Clev. & P. Cons. S. F.	95
Erie 4th 7s, 1880	98	Clev. & P. 3d	100½
Long Dock Bonds	97½	Clev. & P. 4th	89⅛
Buf., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77.	85	C., C. & Ind. C. 1st	81½
Han. & St. J. 8s, Conv.	78	Alton & T. H. 1st	103
Dub. & S. City 1st	91	Alton & T. H. 2d, Pf.	86
D. & S. City, 2d div.	90	Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	72
M. S. 7 ₱ c. 2d	89½	Belle. & S. I. R. 1st 8s.	94
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c.	101	T., P. & War. E. D.	80
Clev. & Tol. S. F.	100½	T., P. & War. W. D.	72
Clev. & Tol., new bs.	97	Tol. & W. St. L. D.	75
C., P. & Ash., old bs.	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	76
C., P. & Ash., new bs.	98	Quin. & T. 1st, '90	75

And the following for City Bank shares:

America	147	Irving	125
American Ex	110½	Manhattan	146
Bank. & Brok's' As.	75	Mechanics'	134
Chatham	128	Mercantile	115½
City	300	Merchants'	119
Corn Exchange	120	Merchants' Ex.	106½
First National	200	New-York	120
Fulton	140	Ninth National	100
Gallatin National	128	Pacific	165
German American	88	People's	140
Gold Exchange	110	Phenix	98
Grocers'	100	St. Nicholas	104
Hanover	100½	State of New-York	110
Imp. & Traders'	190	Union	137¾

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—AUG. 12.

Telegraphed to Messrs. B. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	102	
City 6s, New	104⅛	104¼
Camden and Amboy	126	[illegible]
Pennsylvania Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Reading	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Valley	61	[illegible]
Catawissa Preferred	[illegible]	[illegible]
Philadelphia and Erie	[illegible]	[illegible]
Northern Central	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lehigh Navigation	[illegible]	[illegible]

Company have declared a dividend of $2 ₱ share, payable on Sept. 1, proximo.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

Trade in Beeves on this forenoon was very slow in poor quality and in coarse quality Steers, while fair quality Beeves, up to choice quality of some, were firm at current rates; range of prices being from 9½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weights from 5½ to 8¼ cwt., on 55@58 lbs. net. One Milch Cow sold for $500. Grass Calves were slow from 4c.@4½c. ₱ lb., and at $6 50@$8 75 ₱ head. Veals moderate from 8c.@9½c. ₱ lb. Sheep slow of sale from 5¼c.@6¼c. ₱ lb. Lambs also slow from 7½c.@8½c. ₱ lb. Live Hogs sold from 6⅝c.@7½c. ₱ lb. City Dressed opened on yesterday's rates from 8¼c.@9¼c. ₱ lb.

SALES.

At One Hundredth Street Yards.—H. Meyer sold for self 118 generally good Illinois Steers, from 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for T. & J. Goff 128 Kentucky Steers, from good to choice, from 11½c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt. W. Siegel sold for self 201 Illinois Steers, from good to choice, from 11¾c.@13c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 50 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt.; 32 Texan Steers at 9¾c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt.; 60 Illinois Steers, lean and coarse, at 10c. ₱ lb., weight 6¾ cwt. T. C. Eastman sold for self 128 fair Illinois Steers, from 11c.@11¼c. ₱ lb., weight 6½ cwt.; 115 fair Illinois Steers at 11½c. ₱ lb., weight 7¼ cwt; 51 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ lb., weight 7 cwt.; 219 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11½c.@12c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt., scant; 85 good Illinois Steers, from 12c.@12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; 221 choice Illinois Steers, from 12½c.@12¾c. ₱ lb., weight 8¼ cwt. The herds forwarded by Morris Waixel & Co., were disposed of as follows: S. Schuster sold 120 poor quality Missouri Steers, from 9c.@9¼c. ₱ lb., weight 5½ cwt. M. Lauterbach sold 72 Illinois Steers, from common to fair, from 9¾c.@11½c. ₱ lb., weight 5¾ cwt.; also, 1 good quality Steer, at 12¼c. ₱ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Thompson sold 103 rough Illinois Steers, from 10½c.@11c. ₱ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold on private terms 81 Illinois Steers. M. Goldschmidt sold on private terms 48 Illinois Steers. F. Samuels sold on private terms 51 Texan Steers.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market.—S. McGraw sold 1 fresh Milch Cow for $100; 15 Grass Calves, weight 3,060 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 45 Grass Calves, weight 9,400 lbs., at 4½c. ₱ lb.; 58 Grass Calves, at $6 50 ₱ head; 34 Grass Calves at $8 75 ₱ head; 1 Veal, weight, 120 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 30 Veals, weight 5,380 lbs., at 9½c. ₱ lb.; 77 Lambs, weight, 4,390 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 116 Lambs, weight 8,360 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb. J. Kirby sold 2 Bulls, weight 1,450 lbs., at 3¼c. ₱ lb.; 8 Veals, weight 1,170 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 1 Veal, weight 180 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 34 Ewes, weight 4,400 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 22 Sheep, weight 1,960 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 25 Sheep, weight 2,360 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 119 Lambs, weight 6,560 lbs., at 7½c. ₱ lb.; 158 State Lambs, weight 9,650 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 54 State Lambs, weight 3,380 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 40 Kentucky Lambs, weight 2,470 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb. Hume & Elliott sold 10 Ohio Sheep, weight 920 lbs., at 5¼c. ₱ lb.; 166 Ohio Sheep, weight 13,440 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 2 Ohio Sheep, weight 260 lbs., at 6¼c. ₱ lb.; 76 Ohio Sheep, weight 6,290 lbs., on private terms; 71 State Lambs, weight 3,980 lbs., at 7¾c. ₱ lb.; 224 Lambs, weight 14,220 lbs., at 8¼c. ₱ lb.; 33 Lambs, weight 2,000 lbs., at 8⅜c. ₱ lb.; 102 Lambs, weight 6,615 lbs., at 8½c. ₱ lb.; 174 Lambs, weight 9,700 lbs., on private terms.

At Fortieth Street Sheep Market—Jelliffe & Co. sold 43 Veals at $8 50 ₱ head. Judd & Buckingham sold 233 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,440 lbs., at 5⅝c. ₱ lb.; 239 Ohio Sheep, weight 19,730 lbs., at 5¾c. ₱ lb.; 213 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,130 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb. George Reid sold 126 State Hogs, weight 26,590 lbs., at 7⅛c. ₱ lb.; 133 grass-fed Ohio Hogs, weight 21,600 lbs., at 6⅝c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending Aug. 10, 1874—603 head of horned Cattle, 10,074 Sheep and Lambs, 629 Veals and Calves, 3,185 Hogs; all save the horned Cattle on transit to New-York City, chiefly consigned to West Fortieth Street Hog Yards.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at One Hundredth Street Yards—1,860 head of horned Cattle, 4 Cows, 315 Veals and Calves, 97 Sheep and Lambs.

Fresh arrivals for yesterday and to-day at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Yards—3,227 Sheep and Lambs, 34 Cows, 943 Veals and Calves, 11 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for yesterday and to-day—5,986 Hogs, 1,415 Sheep, 43 Veals.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were 765 head, making the total supply for the week, thus far, 7,633 head, or 449 cars, against 522 for the same time last week. The market was active at yesterday's prices for good Cattle, common Cattle barely holding their own; thin Texans entirely neglected. About 2,200 head were disposed of. Sales of 350 head Indiana Steers, ranging from 1,039 lbs.@1,531 lbs., at $5 50@$6 30; 350 head Ohio Steers, ranging from 1,059 lbs.@1,430 lbs., at $5 45@$6 50; 200 head Illinois Steers ranging from 1,094@1,309 lbs., at $5 62½@$5 90; 125 head Kentucky Steers, ranging from 1,359 to 1,459 lbs., at $6 50@$6 65; 175 head Missouri Steers, ranging from 1,047 to 1,163 lbs., at $5 30@$5 55; 150 head Michigan Steers, ranging from 857 to 1,004 lbs., at $3 37½@$4 50; 121 head Texas Steers, ranging from 884 to 951 lbs., at $4 50@$4 62½; 146 head Iowa Steers, averaging 1,120 lbs., at $5 60. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 15,200 head, against 15,400 head for the same time last week; market active; Canada Lambs, $6@$7; Canada Sheep, $4 50@$5 50; Western Sheep, $4@$5; very heavy sales Canada Lambs, averaging 64 to 73 lbs., at $6@$7 12½; one lot prime Canada Sheep, averaging 122 lbs., at $6 37½. Hogs—Receipts to-day, 2,100 head, making total supply for the week thus far 8,700 head, against 10,000 head for the same time last week; market firm; $5 65@$5 75 for Michigan; $6@$6 50 for Yorkers; $7@$7 50 for heavy Hogs.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 12.—Cattle dull, weak, and unsettled; prices easier; fair to choice, $4 95@$6; extra, $6 25@$6 50; Texans, $2@$4 25; shipments, 2,000. Hogs—Receipts, 8,000; good grades firm and fairly active; others dull and weak; stock Pigs, $4 25@$5 25; poor to common, $6 25@$6 60; Medium to Extra $6 65@$6 70; shipments, 6,000. Sheep steady at full prices; sales, 300 poor to choice at $3@$5.

THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand and lower at $1 03 for No. 2 Spring, spot; $1 02½, August; 98⅞c., September; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 92½c. Corn in fair demand and lower at 64⅝c. for No. 2 Mixed, spot; 64½c., August; 63¾c. bid, September; Rejected, 63¼c.@64c. Oats dull and lower at 39¾c.@40c. for No. 2, spot; 37⅝c. bid, August; 36¼c., September. Rye dull and drooping at 72c. for No. 2. Barley quiet and unchanged. Pork dull and lower at $23 50, spot, August, or September; $16 50, seller all the year. Lard quiet at 14¾c., spot or September. Bulk Meats dull and lower at 8⅜c.@8½c. for Shoulders; 11¼c.@11⅜c. for Short Rib Middles; 11⅜c.@11½c. for Short Clear do. Whisky dull at 97c. Freights firmer; Corn to Buffalo, 3¾c.; Wheat to do., 3c. On the call of the board in the afternoon Wheat closed steady at $1 02⅛ @1 02¼, August; 99c.@99⅛c., September. Corn firmer at 64½c., August; 64c., September. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 76,000 bushels Wheat, 164,000 bushels Corn, 44,000 bushels Oats, 3,000 bushels Rye, and 4,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—2,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 59,000 bushels Corn, 21,000 bushels Oats, and 1,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 12.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat firm and in fair demand for best grades; sales of No. 3 Red at $1 08@$1 09; No. 2 Red, $1 17. Corn dull and unsettled; small business; sales of No. 2 Mixed at 64c.@64⅜c., cash; 64¼c., September. Oats easier and unsettled at 47c.@47½c. for No. 2. Rye dull and lower at 75c. for No. 2, on track. Whisky steady at 98c. Pork quiet at $24. Dry-salted Meats—No demand; Shoulders, 9⅝c.@9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.@13⅛c.; Clear Sides, 13¼c.@13⅜c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c., September; 13¼c., buyer first half September; Clear Sides, 13¼c., August; 13½c., seller first half September. Lard firm at 10½c. for Steam, seller all the year. Live Hogs unchanged at $5 25@$6 for Yorkers; $5 75@$6 50 for Bacon. Cattle dull; Texans range from $3@4 37½; good Cows and Heifers, $3@$3 50; fair Butchers', $4@$4 25; good to extra native Steers, $3 75@$5 87½. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 31,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 41,000 bushels Oats, 2,000 bushels Rye, 2,200 Hogs, 2,800 Cattle. Shipments—6,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Lake and rail imports for the last twenty-four hours—8,300 bbls. Flour, 86,786 bushels Wheat, 576,084 bushels Corn, 55,500 bushels Oats, and 4,500 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments—84,582 bushels Wheat, 387,742 bushels Corn, and 475 bushels Oats. Rail Exports—59,803 bushels Wheat, 46,902 bushels Corn, and 65,077 bushels Oats. Canal Freights dull; Wheat, 9c.; Corn, 8c.; Oats, 5½c. Flour steady; sales, 1,000 bbls., on range. Wheat dull and prices nominal; Milwaukee No. 1 Spring held at $1 25; do. No. 2 do., $1 20; Sheboygan and Green Bay Spring, $1 25. Corn heavy; No. 2 Western offered at the close in large quantities at 72c., with only 70c. offered; sales, 4,000 bushels high mixed at 73c.; 6,430 bushels high mixed Toledo at 74c.; 10,000 bushels No. 2 high mixed, in lots, at 73c.@74c. Oats quiet; Toledo, in store, held at 50c. Rye scarce; held at $1 05. Barley-malt firm; Canada, $1 90@$2; Western, $1 80@$1 90. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Seeds unchanged. Flour dull at $3 50@$4 25 for Superfine; $4 50@$5 50 for Extras; Family Extra, $6@$7 50; State, Indiana, and Ohio Extra, $6 25@$7; high grades, $8@9. Wheat firmer at $1 26@$1 30 for new Red; $1 53@$1 55 for old State Amber; $1 38 for new Indiana Amber. Rye quiet and unchanged. Corn steady at 83c.@83½c. for Yellow; 83c. for Mixed Western. Oats—Advancing tendency; sales of new White at 54c.@58c.; Mixed, 50c.@52c. Provisions held firmly; Mess Pork sold at $24@$24 50; Beef Hams sold at 20c.@27c.; Smoked Hams, 15c.@16c.; Smoked Sides, 12½c.@13½c.; Smoked Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Hams in Pickle, 15c.; Pickled Sides, 11½c.@12¼c.; Salted Shoulders, 9c.@9¼c. Lard held at 15c. Petroleum easier at 11⅝c.@11¾c. for Refined, seller August; Crude nominally 8c.@8¼c., in bbls.; 4¾c., in bulk. Whisky dull at $1 02 for Western, in iron.

TOLEDO, Aug. 12.—Flour firm and in fair demand. Wheat steady at $1 19 for No. 3 White Wabash; $1 20 for No. 1 White Michigan; $1 24 for Extra do.; $1 13½@$1 13¾ for Amber Michigan, cash and August; $1 16 for No. 1 Red; $1 13½@$1 13¾, cash, for No. 2 do.; $1 14½, September; $1 08 for No. 3 Red; $1 16 for No. 2 Amber Illinois. Corn dull and lower; High Mixed, 67¾c., spot; 67¼c., August; 66½c., September; 66c., October; Low Mixed, 57¼c.; Yellow, 68c.; no grade, 66c. Oats steady at 43c. for No. 1; 41¾c. for No. 2; 42c. for Michigan; 39c. for Rejected. Freights—To Buffalo, 2¾c.@3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c.; to Ogdensburg, 6½c. Receipts—61,000 bushels Wheat, 48,000 bushels Corn, 40,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—10,000 bushels Wheat, 35,000 bushels Corn, 7,000 bushels Oats.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 12.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat firm and unchanged. Corn nominally 92c. for Southern White, 82c. for Southern Yellow; Western Mixed dull and lower at 79c. Oats quiet at 50c.@55c. for Southern, 50c.@52c. for Western Mixed, 53c.@54c. for Western White. Rye firmer and higher at 80c.@85c. Hay dull and lower at $16@$19. Provisions strong and unchanged. Butter—Western active and firm at 24c.@26c. Coffee dull and nominally 19c.@21c. Petroleum nominally quiet; sales of Crude at 4¾c.@4⅞c.; sales of 1,000 bbls. yesterday afternoon at 4¾c. Whisky steady at $1 01; jobbing lots, $1 02.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Flour steady and in fair demand; sales of 2,200 bbls. Wheat dull; sales, 1,000 bushels New No. 1 Red Toledo at $1 24; two cars No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 33. Corn unchanged; sales, 4,000 bushels at 75c.@76c. Corn-meal, $32 for Bolted, $31 for Unbolted, ₱ ton. Mill-feed steady; shorts, $18; Shipstuffs, $20; Middlings, $26, ₱ ton. Canal Freights—Wheat, 6¾c.; Corn, 6c., to New-York. Lumber, $2 87 to the Hudson, $3 37 to New-York. Lake Receipts—42,800 bushels Wheat, 822,000 feet Lumber. Canal Shipments—409,000 feet Lumber.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—Flour steady. Wheat steady; Red, $1 03@$1 05; White, $1 15@$1 18. Corn steady at 64c.@66c. Oats firmer at 45c.@48c. Rye steady at 80c.@82c. Butter dull and unchanged. Pork nominally unchanged. Lard firm; Steam, 13½c.@13¾c.; Kettle, 16½c. Bulk Meats quiet; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 11½c.@12c. Bacon steady; Shoulders, [illegible]; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, [illegible]. Whisky firm at 97c.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 12.—[illegible] Spring, September. Freights—Wheat, to Buffalo, [illegible]; to Oswego, 7c. Receipts—3,000 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat. Shipments—4,500 bbls. Flour, [illegible] bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 12.—Flour and Wheat unchanged. Corn quiet and unchanged; White, 80c.@82c.; Mixed, 72c. Oats quiet and unchanged. Rye unchanged at 90c. Pork unchanged at $25. Bacon dull and lower; Shoulders, 9¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 13c.; Clear Sides, 13½c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 15c.@16c.; Plain, [illegible]. Bulk Meats dull; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12c.; Clear Sides, 12½c. Lard, 16½c.@16¾c. Whisky, 96c.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Wheat more active at reduced prices; sales of 3 cars No. 1 State Treadwell at $1 42; 4 cars new No. 1 Michigan at $1 45, and 3 cars new Michigan Diehl, without grade, at $1 40. Rye, 90c. in the street. Corn dull at 81c.@83c. Oats in moderate demand; sales of 3 cars No. 1 Western at 62c.@63c.; 4 cars No. 2 Western at 61c. Barley quiet. Malt steady.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 12.—Wheat dull at $1 14 for No. 1 Red Winter; $1 12 for No. 2 do. Corn steady at 72c.@73c. for Mixed. Oats steady and better at 44c. for No. 1; 41c. for No. 2; 45c. for White. Petroleum quiet and unchanged.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 12.—Spirits of Turpentine irregular at 32c. Rosin firm at $1 80 for Strained. Crude Turpentine steady at $1 35 for Hard; $2 25 for Yellow Dip; $2 75 for Virgin. Tar steady at $2 40.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 12.—Flour—Low grades scarce; Family dull at $7@$7 50. Corn and Oats—Market bare. Pork dull and lower at $24 50. Bacon and Lard dull and unchanged.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Donohue, J.

Nos.
28—Morange vs. Hymes.
48—Dorn vs. Manhattan Mutual and Chemical Co.
49—Blackwell vs. Gray.
78—Pelton vs. Hillyer.

Nos.
86—Continental B'k Note Co. vs. The Industrial Exhibition Co.
93—Schlesinger vs. Post.
209—Winslow vs. Brewster.
224—Murray vs. Harway.
225—Same vs. Same.
240—Goodwin vs. Cobb.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Hackett, Recorder.

George O'Brien, Philip Connell, and Thos. Mulen; robbery.
Robert Sparrow; burglary.
Henry Rice; burglary.
Peter J. Walsh; burglary.
John Leahey, alias Levy; burglary.
John Burns and Wm. Carroll; burglary.
Patrick McDonald; felonious assault and battery.
Thos. Lanahan; felonious assault and battery.
Wm. T. Schady; felonious assault and battery.
Owen McCauley; felonious assault and battery.
Frank Taylor; felonious assault and battery.
Frank Taylor; larceny from the person.
Wm. Vincent; grand larceny.
Edward Wilson and Wm. S. King; grand larceny.
Emma Schuman; grand larceny.
Wm. H. Thomas; grand larceny.
Chas. Tappen; grand larceny.
Mary Sweeny; abduction.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Monell.

New-York and Richmond Granite Company vs. Nolan; motion denied. See opinion.

Fischer vs. Roelker et al.; order granted and Receiver appointed.

Sammon, Administratrix, &c., vs. New-York and Harlem Railroad Company; case settled and ordered on file.

Hossack vs. Heyerdahl; Kenalt vs. Griswold; First National Bank of Portland vs. Schuyler et al.; Metropolitan Life Insurance Company vs. Goldman; orders granted.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Donohue.

Thompson vs. Thompson; opinion.

Whitaker vs. Fetbrick; motion denied.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Larremore.

In the matter, &c., Taylor et al.; order signed.

HOW THE EMPEROR WILLIAM LIVES.

A correspondent of the *Deutsche Nachrichten* writes as follows: I have got a new acquaintance, a very interesting one indeed. But first let me tell you how we got to know each other, and then I can introduce him to you. Your humble servant is fortunate enough not only to live under one roof with the Emperor, but even on the same story. Wishing, of course, to get the programme of the day's doings, I repaired to the corridor very early in the morning, but could neither see nor hear anybody stirring. To whom should I go to procure information?—not to Count Lehndorff, for that handsome man, the pride of the Berlin people, will still be sleeping the sleep of the just. Dr. Von Lauer, the amiable physician to his Majesty, was, as I knew, just getting up, and Count Pueckler is not a communicative man by any means. To the latter I did not wish to apply, as I felt pretty sure of getting but little, perhaps no news; so being quite nonplussed what to do, I determined to walk to the esplanade and take a cup of coffee. Just was I about to carry out my determination when the Emperor William's sleeping-room door was opened, and out stepped a tall, nice-looking man, with a black beard. His friendly countenance and my own curiosity to become acquainted with a man who was evidently so near the Emperor's person induced me to address him. I asked if he were from Berlin, and his quick, smart answer convinced me at once that I had fallen in with a good specimen of Berlin's sons. I tried to worm myself into his confidence, and we were soon on such a good footing that I found that I had made a most valuable acquisition to my circle of acquaintance. There is nothing like smoking to cement new friendship, so I proffered him one of my best cigars, and soon found out that he was as great an admirer and devotee to tobacco as I. But now or never must an attack be made, or all my scheming is of no avail. "How does his Majesty live—how does he pass his time here?" I began. This was the opening to a long and interesting conversation, in which we were disturbed by Count Lehndorff. "The Emperor William," began my new friend, in the regular Berlin dialect, "is all in all to me. For years I have been at his side, have accompanied him on journeys, to watering-places, to the wars, and would forfeit my life for him any day. But could one find a better master than mine? He is kindness itself. The Emperor had gone out hunting one day, and on such occasions I must take dry stockings for him to change when the sport is over. But this time they had been forgotten, of course by me; and now the old gentleman had been standing the whole day in water, and I had no stockings for him. What was to be done? I was just being terribly rated for my forgetfulness by one of the gruff old chamberlains, when the Emperor approached and inquired what was the matter. I confessed most penitently; and what do you think he said to the Chamberlain? Why he told him to leave me alone; saying that everybody, not even excluding himself, was liable to forget things at times. Now, is not that a good master?" But I wished to know more about the Emperor's manner of living, more of his habits, and pressed my worthy acquaintance to enlighten me on these points. "The Emperor," he began again, "generally gets up early, at 5:30 or 6 o'clock, washes himself in cold water, and breakfasts about 8, or rather drinks a cup of coffee then, with the yolk of three eggs mixed with sugar. Half an hour afterward he gives the first interviews to the Ministers, who make their reports. This lasts two or three hours generally. At 11:30 o'clock a *dejeuner a la fourchette* is served, consisting of meat, broth, cutlets, and, if possible, of asparagus, which is my good master's favorite dish. At 5 o'clock he dines, and usually eats nothing but meat at this meal. Bismarck and Moltke he treats with the greatest familiarity. Both have the right to demand admittance to his presence at any moment, whereas the other gentlemen of the court are obliged to request an interview. But of these there is yet one exception, and he is old Dr. Von Lauer. He is a proper physician, such a one as is not easy to find. He watches over our royal master with argus eyes, nay, he tyrannizes him at times. 'But one thing on earth have I to which I am attached, devoted body and soul, and that is my Emperor,' says Dr. Von Lauer—that is his device. So great is his care and attention that he is almost the slave of his physician. I am the first to enter his Majesty's sleeping apartment in the morning, and directly after me comes the doctor, who makes the most minute inquiries as to the Emperor's health, and if he finds the slightest symptom of a cold the old gentleman is obliged to stay indoors. One of the best qualities of our Emperor is that he follows the advice of all good counsellors, and so he submits to the wishes of our good Dr. Von Lauer, and one word from the latter is sufficient to induce the Emperor to postpone a journey, to give up a drive or review, &c. His Majesty usually takes a drive at noon, either alone or in the company of his daughter, the Grand Duchess of Baden, who is very often in Berlin, and to whom he is exceedingly attached." "And how about the Empress," I began, determined to examine my new friend more closely, but the words had hardly escaped my lips when I heard Count Lehndorff call out, "Krauser, make haste and go to his Majesty." My newly-acquired friend disappeared, and shortly afterward reappeared with a number of decorations in his hand and a suit of uniform direct out of the Emperor's sleeping apartment. Now began his official functions, as I could see, for he proceeded to brush the clothes and polish the decorations. My kind readers will know at once in what position my new acquaintance stood to the Emperor; he was the true and faithful servant of his Majesty. As soon as the clothes were cleaned and brushed, Krauser bid me good-by, and said on parting, "The Emperor has just received a telegraphic message from Bismarck, and is quite in good spirits thereat. But when he received the news of the attempt on the Prince's life, the day before yesterday, he was terribly frightened. It was just as he was dining with the King of Bavaria at Munich." We shook hands, mutually expressing the wish that our acquaintance would soon be renewed."

A MAN ASKS ANOTHER FOR HIS WIFE.

A man in San Francisco, who is now contending in the courts with his wife for the possession of their little daughter, has recently received the following astounding letter:

FRIEND FRANK—I suppose you will be greatly surprised to receive this letter from me, and still more surprised to hear what I wish. I want your Bessie. [illegible]

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 13, 1874.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR LOVE AND JEALOUSY—Mr. Wheelock, Miss Irving, Miss Brooks, and Miss Safford.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—SWISS BELL RINGERS—VARIETY —Mr. Schoolcraft, Mr. Carter, Miss Brevoort, and Miss Pieris.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—BELLE LAMAR—Mr. J. McCullough and Miss Randolph.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—WITH THE TIDE—Miss Mayhew, Miss Markland.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT. —Mme. Violette Picault and others.

GLOBE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Messrs. Hart, Seymour, Mlle. Rosa, and Miss Glover.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE afternoon and evening. Curiosities.

ROBINSON HALL.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT — Mlle. Delacour and others.

THE COLOSSEUM.—CYCLORAMA OF LONDON BY DAY—Afternoon.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT'S CONCERT —By Theo. Thomas' Orchestra.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum....2

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New-York City.

The legal rate of postage on THE DAILY TIMES, including Sunday edition, addressed to its regular subscribers, is $1 40 per annum, or 35 cents per quarter; DAILY, without Sunday edition, $1 20 per annum, or 30 cents per quarter, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE at the office where the paper is received. Subscribers who receive their copies by letter-carriers will please hand the annual or quarterly postage to the carriers, taking their receipts.

TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54½ West 32d st., junction of Broadway and 6th av.; No. 308 West 23d st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of east-side advertisers, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at the East-side Advertising Office, No. 504 3d av., corner 34th st., Third Avenue Railroad Building, at the same rates as are charged at the office of publication.

NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

Persons leaving the City for the Summer can have THE TIMES *mailed to their address at one dollar per month.*

It may be regarded as certain that France, Germany, and England have agreed to recognize the Republic of Spain. The *Imparcial*, of Madrid, says that formal recognition has already been accorded; and the Spanish representative at Versailles has applied for the full credentials of a Minister of the Republic. This termination of a long debate was inevitable, and it is probably due to Germany more than to any other of the great powers. It may be added, however, that German dread of Papal power, rather than friendship for the Republic or enmity to France, has hastened this conclusion.

Fuller details of the escape of Marshal BAZAINE show that his wife's courage and devotion will give to his flight an element of romance. Mme. BAZAINE seems to have planned and executed the whole work, her husband having only consented to violate his parole, leaving the rest to her. Frenchmen, whether friends or enemies of the fugitive, will admire the pluck and dash of the lady who contrived and carried out the plan for her husband's escape, rowing him herself to the vessel in waiting. Probably the story is somewhat embellished, but it is good enough to tone down the grotesqueness of the Ex-Marshal's adventure, and it will be easier to forget that he broke his word of honor when he fled.

The latest and apparently the most unnecessary twist in the Beecher case is supplied by one "Gath," a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*. That gentleman reports that he quartered himself on TILTON for a day and a night, and that he "put" that gentleman and his counsel "under as close an examination as was compatible with our relations and my knowledge of TILTON'S character." By this we suppose he means that he went as far as he could without risk of being lifted into the street. He repays Mr. TILTON'S hospitality by cataloguing his pictures and describing him as "a tall, strange, unworldly-looking man, like a great Sunday-school boy," and he adds that "that part of the public which measures him by the false orbit of BEECHER is not aware of the man's height." "Gath" does not, however, say distinctly how tall Mr. TILTON really is. The only part of the letter having any significance is the statement that Mr. MOULTON declared to the correspondent that Mr. BEECHER had confessed his "adultery with ELIZABETH" to him. If Mr. MOULTON made any such statement as this, it is entirely contrary to the course he has heretofore uniformly followed. In estimating the value of the correspondent's assertion, therefore, one is obliged to compare Mr. MOULTON'S reputation for truthfulness with that of "Gath," and this is bad for "Gath," who is associated in the public mind with the *World*.

A confidant of Mr. FENTON, who recently undertook to start an "opposition organ" in the neighborhood of the Senator's home, to replace a too independent Democratic journal, is reported to have collected some $1,500 and gone West. This is a very good be- [illegible] chosen, should not himself some day become a Senator of the United States. Perhaps he has gone to Kansas.

Mr. WM. WALTER PHELPS, of the Fifth District of New-Jersey, was yesterday renominated to Congress. There is, we believe, no doubt about his election. There certainly ought not to be. He showed last session that he possessed many qualifications for a useful, and even brilliant, career in Congress. He has thorough training, clear ideas, a pure character, and unusual ability in debate. His contributions to the currency discussions last Winter were among the best. Mr. PHELPS is sure to prove a valuable member of Congress.

Gen. JOHN COCHRANE has discovered a new—or, as he would say, a "novel *and* unusual"—agency at work in the politics of the hour. He calls it "the Crowd of Political Evils disclosed to the Public Eye." This Crowd, the General says, "are exhorting the people" to do a great many curious things. Some of them are very complicated. What does the General's Crowd want, when it exhorts the people

> "To remove the freedom of the press beyond the oppression of novel and unusual jurisdictions, invented for personal ends and bestowed on local courts to punish offensive editors, proprietors, and publishers of journals, by dragging them from their homes and subjecting them to trial by juries neither of the State nor of the district where, in contemplation of the Constitution, the alleged crime having been actually and not constructively committed, the trial only can be constitutionally had."

We suppose the Crowd refers to the Poland law, commonly known as the "libel law." We have given that subject some thought, but we have never been able to see it in this light before. But this is the smallest of the labors to which the Crowd, through Gen. COCHRANE, invites the people. Here is another:

> "To drag away the public domain from greedy, conspiring railroad corporations."

This, it will be seen, is a purely physical task, and it will require nothing less than volcanic energy to perform it. Perhaps the General would undertake it himself for a proper consideration. The Crowd also exhorts the people—

> "To stanch the drain made upon private resources by the capricious vacillations of a contracting and expanding paper currency."

This means business. The General and his little nest of hungry followers have been seeking for several years some means to "stanch the drain made upon" their "private resources"—a drain, we suspect, due more to the universal contempt into which they have fallen, and to the consequent failure on their part to get into office than to any defect in our financial system. But it will be of no use for any "crowd," whether of "political evils" or of starveling politicians, to "exhort" the people to come to COCHRANE'S rescue. He is sunk almost out of sight, and he may go on holding conventions and issuing "calls," in defiance of common sense and grammar, till doomsday without attracting serious attention.

THE DISTURBANCES IN MISSISSIPPI.

Itnense excitement no longer prevails in those classic localities known as "O. K." and "Shoo Fly" Landings, and Austin, on the lowlands, near Ship Island, along the Mississippi River. The "war of races" has not arrived; whites and negroes have disbanded, and the troubles are over. It is noteworthy that the only persons killed were negroes. The whites assembled, well armed, in large numbers, at various points in the vicinity of Austin, announcing rumors that the blacks were supposed to have been murdering women and children left unprotected on the surrounding plantations. But no confirmation of these distressing and improbable statements arrived. Fifteen or twenty negroes were shot by the vigilant Caucasians, who seemed amply able to protect themselves; and as we have no evidence of reprisals, it seems certain that the colored citizens were either very poorly provided with weapons or exceedingly timid. The chief object of the black bands who appeared at Austin was not a campaign of vindictive slaughter, as declared by the whites; for there is not an instance of armed aggression on the part of a single negro. Some of the stores deserted by the whites in Austin were, according to the dispatches, plundered by the blacks; and there was, perhaps, reason for apprehension of an outbreak by them when they had taken possession of whatever whisky there was in the neighborhood. But their animosity seemed chiefly directed toward certain Republican officials whom they had proscribed, and toward the fugitive Dr. SMITH, who recently shot at a negro man with whom he had quarreled, but missing him, killed an innocent colored girl. The whites got reinforcements, and seemed preparing for active fighting, although events show that a cool-headed sheriff, with a small posse, could have quelled the whole disturbance in ten minutes.

Large numbers of the negroes on the plantations in Mississippi and Arkansas, near the "Father of Waters," are very ignorant, and might, perhaps, be aroused to wicked work if they were convinced that the whites intended to make war upon them. Many of them have a vague idea that the Civil Rights bill has really been passed by Congress, that it gives them remarkable privileges, and that the whites who live near them intend to cheat them out of those rights. But the fact that they have not resorted to the use of weapons, even under such provocation as the slaughter of many of their own number, seems to indicate that they are far from bloodthirsty. They are evidently very much puzzled to know what the present uprising of the whites is for, and gather together for protection, feeling naturally somewhat suspicious when they hear that the whites have called for large stores of guns and ammunition. We do not think the whites need to complain of negro supremacy in Mississippi, when they can kill with impunity as many negroes as they please, and do not even suffer from retaliation. The war in Tunica County, Miss., was certainly waged by the whites alone, so far as actual shooting is concerned.

We are informed that politics did not enter into this disturbance. Evidently not. The negroes were not "flocking in in armed bands" for the purpose of terrorizing the whites, any more than they were in Vicksburg the day before the much-bruited election. They would, perhaps, have liked to lynch Dr. SMITH, who killed the colored girl, and to "arrest" some of their own [illegible] tives cannot show that any negro of the whole mass desired to precipitate a collision with the whites. On the contrary, it looks as if the Conservatives would not have been sorry to have a pretext for a fight, and as if they took the initiative in a very frank manner. It would not have been wonderful if the negroes had fired a few shots by way of return hostilities; but they certainly appeared very little like the "savage and infuriated" horde which the *World* describes as "raging around" the town of Austin.

The Northern Conservative press took occasion, in criticising these disturbances, to speak of the African on the Mississippi lowlands as retrograding into savagery. While there are large masses of densely ignorant blacks throughout that section, there are also many who have made remarkable progress in education, and who have honestly acquired and developed considerable property. They show a disposition to gather into communities by themselves, and to shun the white man as much as possible. Where they are remote from teachers, and from all influences calculated to raise them, they make but little progress; but we do not believe that they have retrograded a particle. We submit that in these recent troubles they have shown less tendency than the whites have manifested toward "savagery."

THE DIFFUSION OF CALUMNY.

Sir ARTHUR HELPS, in one of his recent books, suggests that we pay a great price for some of the later fruits of modern civilization. Among these he mentions the additional power gained by calumny from the introduction of some of the new forces; as to which he says: "A statement is rashly made by some foolish or inconsiderate person, and forthwith it is trumpeted all over the world; millions of people read it; and it is a melancholy fact that we are not yet enough educated to withhold altogether all belief in a calumnious statement which is set forth in print." How well this fits the day and the experience through which we are passing, the readers of THE TIMES cannot judge so well as the readers of some other papers can. But it would seem as if HELPS must have had in mind just such a "mixen" of scandal as that which has now been for some weeks under our noses; if, indeed, he could have imagined quite so revolting a moral revelation being made in a community of average sense of delicacy. And in speaking of a revolting moral revelation, we do not at this time refer to the offense with which Mr. BEECHER is charged by Mr. TILTON, or to the peculiar character which the nature of that offense gives to this sad affair. We have in mind rather the deplorable exhibitions of themselves which have been made by persons whose connection with either of the accused parties, or with the accuser, or with their doings, is only incidental. HELPS' writings are full of wisdom for every-day use, and how his words fit what has been going on among us lately! It is "a statement" that is made; and it is made by "some foolish and inconsiderate person;" and it is forthwith "trumpeted all over the world," and "millions of people read it;" and then comes the strange but inevitable consequence of at least a certain degree of belief attaching to any calumny which is set forth in print. Has not all this taken place daily before our eyes through the greater part of this beautiful Summer?

The case of the Plymouth Church scandal is eminently one to test the manner in which newspapers are edited. With some newspapers the manner is to send round collectors of garbage, and then to edit it by "tipping the cart"—tipping it right upon the breakfast tables, where the wives and the young daughters are sitting; and a sweet mess it often is wherewith to season the opening of one of these lovely days,

> "The bridal of the earth and sky."

In the case of a man so distinguished as the accused in this affair, it would of course not be good journalism to suppress all mention of the matter, nor would it be dealing fairly with the readers of a newspaper not to give all that was essential to an understanding of the case, after it had begun to work its way before the public eye. But fair journalism requires nothing more; decent journalism permits nothing more. Yet what have we seen in this miserable business from the very beginning but a desire to go into the hidden recesses of hearts and of households, to rake the gutters and swab the sewers of private life, in order to get some of its refuse to spread out before the public? The "interviewer's" screw has been put upon every human creature, male and female, who could be supposed by any possibility to have had a glimpse of the skeleton in the Plymouth closet. We have seen a man actually confess with a sort of exultation that he committed what, if his assertion were true, was one of the most outrageous breaches of trust of which a friend was ever guilty, in order to get before the public a "statement" that ought never to have been published. For we do not hesitate to say that, so far from finding any fault with the privacy—so called—with which the Plymouth Church have conducted their investigation—so called—we are only surprised that they did not make that privacy absolute, and take effectual measures to prevent any publication whatever until they had completed their work and made their report. They are not a court, or a body responsible in any way to the public, or to any part of it, at least, except the members of Plymouth Church, and they owed nothing to the press except fair treatment. And they did owe it to decency, and to the reputations of those committed to their charge, that they should not be made a channel for the distribution of calumny. But they have observed neither one rule nor another. Behaving in such a way as to raise prurient curiosity to the utmost, they have told just so much, and published just so much, and allowed just so much to leak out, as has filled the air with contagious calumny and ill-savored scandal. We have on the part of the press the unpleasant confession to make that all this has in a large measure come from the readiness of some of its members to feed the diseased public appetite for scandal and for prurient details of calumny. We take no particular credit to ourselves for the course of THE TIMES in this regard. It has suited our taste, and that of our readers. But we do not hesitate to say that so long as newspapers claiming respectability, and to a certain degree possessing it, make a point of publishing such [illegible] tail and prominence, so long will there be reproach cast upon journalism.

EDUCATIONAL MACHINERY.

The recent Education Convention at Detroit gave much attention to the relative advantages of different styles of schools and colleges. A good deal that was said upon this point was very valuable. But there has, of late years, been one serious defect in almost all such discussions. We refer to the disposition to regard educational institutions too much in the light of mere machines, to turn out annually a certain number of graduates, with certain items of information impressed upon them, just as a printing-press runs off a certain number of printed sheets in a given time.

It is evidently possible to imagine two colleges or two schools, in one of which the building or buildings should show the perfection of architectural adaptation to the purpose in view, the course of studies the best that could be devised, the hours of recitation and the division into classes as perfect as could be conceived, the teachers all thoroughly proficient in their several departments, and the text-books all of the most approved character and latest editions, and in the other one of which there was a much less degree of excellence in regard to each of these points, and yet where the latter was by far the superior institution. We say it would be possible to imagine this. But it is not a mere matter of fancy. It will not be at all difficult for any one of experience and observation in regard to the subject to recollect instances which would illustrate the principle we have stated. All the qualities we have mentioned might exist in one institution, and all of them be exceedingly deficient in another; and yet there might be imparted in the latter a zeal for knowledge and a degree of mental activity which would far more than counterbalance all the advantages of the former.

Yale College under the presidency of Dr. DWIGHT was, in many of the qualities which at the present day are deemed of the utmost importance, inferior not only to our large universities now, but to our second and third rate colleges. And yet the record of the names of the great men who were educated at Yale College when Dr. DWIGHT was at its head is one the counterpart of which is not likely soon to be furnished by any of our best endowed and best organized modern institutions. But if a man just like Dr. DWIGHT were living now, it is by no means certain that he would be placed at the head of one of our universities. It is still more doubtful whether, if placed there, he would succeed. The direct influence which that great man exerted upon the students is scarcely practicable in a large college at the present day. Nor is this entirely, though it no doubt is partly, on account of the increased numbers of students. It is in a great measure, if not principally, owing to the circumstance that the studies are so much more numerous, and all the arrangements so much more complicated.

We have mentioned Dr. DWIGHT'S name because we think that the great defect in many of our educational institutions is a want of just the element that was characteristic of him as a college President—a direct and powerful personal influence exerted by the instructor upon his students. To secure this element, no amount of educational machinery, however excellent it may be, is sufficient. A college or university is useful, not so much in proportion to the degree in which it imparts knowledge, as to the degree in which it imparts a desire for knowledge. To the eager, zealous student there is scarcely a college in the land so poorly provided that it will not afford him ample means of learning all that any one mind could comprehend in the period of a college course. To the passive youth who goes to college, not to make himself a scholar, but to be made a scholar, a university with a hundred departments, a thousand professors, a million volumes in its libraries, and buildings and apparatus that cost as much as a first-class railroad, would be insufficient to give him a really good education. On the contrary, to such a young man the very excellence, or supposed excellence of the institution often becomes, of itself, a disadvantage. His intellectual fortune, he imagines, is made for him. Like a youth who has inherited a large property, he sees no special occasion for exerting himself. The celebrated university which he attends has undertaken to make an educated man of him, and such are its reputation and advantages that he feels abundantly assured that they will accomplish this object.

PROHIBITIONISTS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

It seems that the friends of Prohibition in Massachusetts felt called upon to have a "second annual" mass-meeting the other day, and assembled to the number of five hundred persons, if we may credit the telegrams, in the camp-meeting grove at Framingham. This multitude at once proceeded to "resolve" that Gov. TALBOT should, "in its judgment," be the next Governor of the State. A reverend person present made some enthusiastic remarks, in which he asserted that Gov. TALBOT was "master of the situation," and added that "accident, or Providence, or something else, had given the Prohibitionists a "blessed chance to show themselves." We are assured that there was a great deal of enthusiasm, and we have no doubt that the Prohibitionists were very well pleased with themselves, and possibly some few fancied that they were joining in a genuine effort for the salvation of the State. To judge from the reports of their speeches, one would imagine that these five hundred constituted a majority which, conscious of its strength, was rejoicing at the thought of the good it might accomplish.

The five hundred asserted, among other things, that if the Republican Party of the State should dare to nominate any man except TALBOT for Governor this Fall, that party should "go up Salt River." If this is true, it is quite melancholy; but if it is not true, it is time that the five hundred should receive a lesson in behavior. We have a faint idea that the Prohibition question has been the cause of infinite harm in Massachusetts. We fancy that the Framingham five hundred would be rather flustered if requested to show any proof of the practical benefits of a prohibitory régime at the State House in times [illegible] give no good reason for the maintenance of the odious State Constabulary. It is evident that there is a large number of Republicans in the State who, while they believe in taking proper measures for the fostering of temperance, do not believe in the Prohibition method as practiced in Massachusetts. And, since it has been discovered that Gen. BUTLER is pushing TALBOT forward, and doing all he can to help Prohibition into power, those Republicans who have for some time been half inclined to rebel now feel almost resolved to do so. How disappointed the Framingham five hundred would feel if the Republican Convention should happen to nominate some one besides TALBOT, and, for the sake of getting rid of an ineffectual prohibitory policy, dare Prohibitionists, BUTLER, and the Democracy.

But in case the five hundred and those whom they represent succeed in capturing the Republican Convention, and in re-electing TALBOT, we shall look with curiosity for the results of their victory. As we have no doubt that they fancy themselves sincere friends of temperance, we shall expect to see them attempt to inaugurate a policy which will make it impossible to sell intoxicating liquors in Massachusetts. But they will have a larger volume of public sentiment against their methods than when they made their first experiments, for many Republicans who then looked upon Prohibition leniently, as an experiment, now recognize that it has been an utter failure. They will, therefore go on vainly experimenting, and doing daily harm to temperance by their unskillful measures, and when the next Republican Convention comes round they may find that its doors are closed against them; that their followers have fallen off greatly in numbers, and that they will have to hold their convention by themselves.

The Republicans who do not believe that TALBOT is the only available nominee for Governor repudiate the assertion made in some quarters that they have ever thought of nominating a "license" candidate. They think that there are plenty of men in Massachusetts who can be good temperance advocates without being ultra-Prohibitionists. Since the definite refusal of Hon. HENRY L. PIERCE to serve as a nominee, Ex-Congressman DAWES, Dr. LORING, and others, are mentioned as possible candidates at the Fall convention.

DEATHS BY DROWNING.

The list of persons whose lives have been lost by drowning during the latter part of July and the ten days that have passed of the present month is sufficiently long to attract more than ordinary notice. The rivers and lakes of New-York and New-Jersey have been about equally fatal to bathers. In one county of the latter State (Hudson) twenty-six persons were drowned—most of them while bathing—in July, and since then the daily average has been increasing. Both in New-York and New-Jersey, bathers, male and female, have been more reckless than ever, a fact which, considering the moderate weather we have been having, it is not easy to account for. If the mercury kept continually among the nineties, it would not appear strange that persons who could not swim should try to cool themselves at the risk of sinking; but the heat, although often oppressive from the prevalence of rain-clouds, has not, within the period mentioned, seemed so overpowering as to impel men, women, boys, and girls to jump incontinently into unknown waters. Yet the boys have been bathing in pools so foul that the fishes have come to the surface and died by the score, apparently while endeavoring to procure a mouthful of pure air. In one of the South Brooklyn ponds, in which the fish have acted in this manner, two brothers were drowned not long since. Full-grown men, and men well advanced in life, have not been far behind the boys in recklessness. A prudent person might be supposed, too, to look upon bathing from a small boat as an exceedingly hazardous undertaking. It would be deemed so even if the swimmer had companions careful enough to draw him out of the water without causing an upset. What, then, will be thought of the adult bather who hires a ricketty craft, and having gained a point beyond the reach of help from the shore, jumps out, swims until he is tired, and then attempts to get into his boat for the purpose of dressing? Yet there have been many cases of this kind. A resident of Brooklyn lost his life in this manner a few months ago. The recklessness displayed by bathers at the sea coast has been even more difficult to comprehend. Clergymen, solid merchants, and matronly women have contributed to swell the list of drowning accidents. A few days ago a Baltimore lumber merchant overtaxed his strength at Cape May, N. J., and was drowned. At Coney Island, a few weeks ago, a lady who was an acquaintance of the wife of a hotel-keeper went to bathe, and quickly reached the further end of the safety-rope. The effort had such a weakening effect upon her that she sank, and would have been drowned but for the promptness with which the hotel-keeper's wife went to her assistance. The latter being an expert swimmer, was at her side in a moment, and helped her to the shore. After so narrow an escape it would not be thought likely that she should face the same danger again during the period of her stay at the island. Strange as it may appear, she repeated the experiment with the rope as soon as she had taken breath, and the hotel-keeper's wife a second time saved her life. What seems still more unaccountable is that many ladies, after having heard the story of the heroism of the hotel-keeper's wife and her friend's imprudence, proceeded to follow the example of the latter.

A very singular feature of drowning cases has been that supplied by persons who, although not knowing how to swim, have desired to partake of the pleasures derived from the possession of the accomplishment. Two instances of this kind, have occurred within the past few days. One was that of a Mr. T. RUSSELL HART, and the second that of a laborer named ROWE. Mr. HART was visiting Rye Lake, Westchester County, with a picnic party. He went to bathe, but not being able to swim, ventured among the long weeds, thinking that by passing from one to another he would be able to enjoy himself as well as his companions. Presently he discovered his mistake; the weeds proved insufficient to hold him above water, and he sank almost in presence of his friends without being [illegible] fore, a sister of the deceased had met her death in precisely the same manner, and in the same part of the same lake. In the case of ROWE, more ingenuity had been shown. While employed at the Weehawken coal docks, he conceived the idea of having a good dip. To accomplish his object he procured several feet of rope, tied one end to a string-beam, and the other round his body. Thus prepared he plunged into the river, and strained the rope to such an extent that the knot slipped and he was drowned.

These facts, thus set together, may possibly help to check, in some degree, the recklessness of which they are instances.

ITALIAN OPERA.

The programme which Mr. Strakosch sets before the public for the forthcoming season of Italian opera is in some sense indicative of a departure from the "star" system. We venture to think that nobody will complain much of this, if an even and adequate representation of Italian opera should be the result. The cupidity of prime donne is the *bête noir* of managers, and invariably hampers their efforts in other directions. These gifted ladies are so much in the habit of absorbing a manager's resources that economy in other respects is too often a necessity, and hence imperfectly and unevenly executed opera is of rather frequent occurrence. Although Nilsson, Titiens, Patti, or any of the regnant stars of opera are not among the engagements, considerable zest will be given to the season's performances by the appearance of the Canadian artiste, Mlle. Albani, who has been very successful in London during the past two years. Mlle. Albani comes from Mr. Gye's Royal Italian Opera, London, and is the principal prima donna of Mr. Strakosch's company. She is a very accomplished artiste, and her continuous improvement is a matter of general comment. The *Athenæum*, by the way, takes the adverse side of this issue, and says that what Mlle. Albani was during her first season, she remains now. It also raises the question as to whether the lady can be classed among first-class artistes, a question which we are disposed to answer in the affirmative. Her singing in *Linda di Chamounix* during the recent season of the Royal Italian Opera in London is instanced by the lady's admirers as a marked poof of her advancement. Mlle. Heilbron, of the Italian Opera, Paris, is also engaged, and the services of Mme. Potentini, of La Scala Theatre, Milan, are secured for dramatic parts. The principal tenors of the new engagements are Carlo Carpi, Debassini, and Devillier. Tagliapietra is the new baritone, and Fiorini the basso. Of last season's engagements, those of the charming contralto, Miss Annie Louise Cary, Signor Del Puente, and Signor Scolara have been renewed. Signor Muzio will be the musical director and conductor. In addition to the usual repertory, "L'Etoile du Nord," "Ruy Blas," "The Flying Dutchman," and "Romeo and Juliet" will be presented as novelties. The revival of Meyerbeer's opera, "L'Etoile du Nord" was very successful at the Royal Italian Opera, London, the success being in a great measure due to Mme. Patti. "Lohengrin" and "Aïda" will be repeated, and the revival of "William Tell" is probable. The season will open at the Academy of Music on the 28th of September.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

BAGGAGE SMASHING, &C.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A grievance under which I in company with many other paterfamilias of this City suffer deserves ventilation in your columns. I allude to the very disproportionate charge made by the express companies for delivering baggage, as compared with the freight demanded by the railroads. The charge for an average-sized piece of baggage is forty cents, and this, when multiplied by ten or fifteen, as is not unfrequently the case, becomes an enormous addition to the expenses of moving. In my case the distance is less than half a mile from the Grand Central Railroad Depot, and there seems no reason for charging this large sum for the very small accommodation rendered. As for the care given to the baggage itself, I can only say that "smashing," not handling, should be the term used for the process. It is useless to label any trunk containing, say liquids or glass objects, "with care," or "this side uppermost." Any of your readers must have seen, if he has not experienced, the rough usage of these licensed destroyers of property. It must also be remembered that the men employed in delivering the baggage are most unnecessarily rough and violent in their manner, especially when dealing with women. They systematically refuse to mount the baggage, considering their functions to have ended when they have thrown down their burden inside the door, while I have been an ear-witness of language on these occasions which I should be sorry to repeat.

Is there no remedy for this state of things?

AGRICOLA.

NEW-YORK, Tuesday, Aug. 11, 1874.

A DEMORALIZING SIGHT.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

As you generally take the part of that much abused animal the dog, I would like to tell you what I saw this morning. A crowd of little urchins gathered round some object in the roadway. One happened to move a little on one side, and I saw a dog lying in the street. I asked a little boy, "What is the matter with the dog? Who killed it?" "Oh," said the child, "he is not dead." I turned round, and there I saw the children cruelly tormenting the poor dying creature, one pulling its front legs, another its tail, and so on. I immediately went up to the little crowd of thoughtless boys and said, "What is the matter with the dog?" "Oh," said one of them, "a policeman shot it three times and did not kill it." When I saw the poor creature it had been lying in the heat for some little time, kicked by one boy, pulled by the others, &c. At last one little fellow, more thoughtful or humane than the others, (I cannot think he did it for cruelty,) threw it across the car-rail, and so, a car coming up, ended its sufferings. I looked in vain for a policeman, and, as I was in a hurry to take an up-town car, I could do no more.

Now I want to inform the policeman who shot this dog, and policemen who shoot dogs, that to kill a dog he must be shot between the eyes on the forehead, and not in the jaw, as many of them ignorantly suppose is the right place. As this dog had had a fit, he could have been killed very quickly. All these sights have a very demoralizing effect upon these street boys. Their rough bringing up is sad enough in its effects upon their character, without the aid of public officers to make them more cruel and inhuman by their stupidity. I will use no harsher word. I think such carelessness cowardice, for a manly man would kill a dog, if necessary, at once, and not torment it. This is not the first instance I have known of a policeman's ignorance as to the vital part of a dog's body. They do not seem to know that to break a dog's jaw, and then leave him to die, is not the proper way of killing him.

Please excuse my intruding so long a notice of what you may consider a small thing; but I was so sorry that these little boys should have had an opportunity of learning (how easily they learn these things) cruelty, that I thought if you would give the policemen a lesson in pistol-shooting, at least on dogs, you would be doing these animals a good service, and perhaps in future those of them that must be killed will be killed more promptly. This incident occurred on Eighth avenue, near Fifty-first street, this morning.

A CONSTANT READER OF YOUR PAPER.

SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1874.

GOOD AIR FOR GIRLS.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your article in Friday's TIMES headed "Good Air for Girls," there is an inquiry, "What, then, is to be done?" which, in part, is answered by yourself. Permit me to add some further remarks upon a subject much discussed in our family—fresh air and healthful exercise. I have been brought up in a city—that is, have made my home in New-York—but from the care taken to strengthen a naturally delicate constitution, I find myself now, at womanhood, stronger, healthier, and fresher in every way than nine-tenths of my contemporaries. Let me tell how it was done. All bad air was avoided; no matinées on Saturday, passing some hours inhaling gaseous and impure air, but a visit to the park, in Winter to take a walk round the lake, or to skate, in Spring and Autumn to row myself on the lake. For forty cents myself and companion could get a boat for the tour, with oarsman to assist us if necessary. Our garden, or yard, was small, but it was in my charge, and I found an hour a day—a small time—to keep down weeds, train vines, &c., in Spring, and hot plants, &c., in Autumn, and it was always so full of blossoms as to yield a bouquet to me every day. You mention riding being expensive—$3 for lesson rides, $2 for the road; [illegible] in Spring and Autumn twice a week on the road upon a riding school horse. I mention that, as many parents think their daughters cannot ride unless they can afford to keep a horse, and a groom to accompany them, sacrificing health to the desire for style.

In a city like New-York, where everything worth having is expensive, it is not strange that fresh air, which is so desirable, should be costly also. I know some ladies who do not hesitate to pay $80 for the making of a dress, who hesitate about hiring a carriage to go to drive in the park, or getting a horse to ride on for an afternoon. I wonder if they imagine a dress or bonnet, no matter how handsome, can make a sallow face and bad figure look well, when good air and exercise would have been a greater beautifier than the skill of any milliner or dressmaker.

The time of most New-York girls in Winter is passed in crowded rooms, school-rooms, stores, parties, theatres, &c., and in Summer, instead of seeking some resort where an out-door life can be led, in woods, or lake, or on the beach, or sail-boat, it is at a crowded hotel, repeating the Winter scenes as nearly as possible, dancing until a late hour, or watching it, inhaling dust and close atmosphere—no really fresh air. What comes nearest to it is obtained for a couple of hours on the hotel piazza, or a walk or drive along the most frequented road. Every one knows the fate of a plant brought into a city parlor, how soon its beauty and bloom fades away; and so with animal life as well as vegetable, even to a greater extent, for with the exhaustion of physical powers the brain gives way too. I find myself so much more capable of enjoying life than those city ladies who are around me, owing to my mode of living, that I trust some of the mothers and daughters who see this may resolve to do likewise, so as to gain a like blessing of perfect health—the first step toward which is to give up going into any crowded rooms or public resorts where the ventilation is always bad.

OBITUARY.

ALANSON NASH.

Alanson Nash, well known as a member of the Bar of this City, died at his residence in East Fifty-second street, after an illness of several months. Mr. Nash came to New-York from Vermont in 1828, having been employed, previous to his removal, both as a surveyor and school teacher, in various parts of the State. Soon after coming to New-York he found employment as a writer for the press, contributing to several of the newspapers articles upon the condition and prospects of the country. In 1831 or 1832 he entered the law office of John A. Morrill, where he pursued a course of legal study for several years. Upon his admission to the bar he began business as a general managing lawyer. The funeral will take place at Williamsburg, Mass., on Friday morning.

GOV. MOSES' DEFENSE.

Gov. Moses, of South Carolina, delivered a two-hours' speech in Sumter, that State, on the 8th inst. The correspondent of the Charleston *News* says: "He said that he had not come upon a political errand, that he had come as the Chief Magistrate of the State to render to the people a complete account of his stewardship—nothing more. After a rehearsal of the duties of the Governor of a State to the people who had chosen him as their leader, and the right of the people to demand an account of his actions, he proceeded to draw a comparison between the administration of 1870 and his own. Every point in his term was touched upon, an elaborate defense of the Orangeburg affair was made, and, in short, a full statement of the financial condition of the State as he had found it, and as he now left it at the close of his term. There were present about one thousand persons, who listened, if not enthusiastically, at least patiently. There was little or no applause. When the Governor took his seat, a young colored man, formerly one of Moses' servants, was loudly called for. His name is Lee, and he is generally known to be down on the Governor. The expectant ones were, however, somewhat disappointed. Lee saw that it was no time to make any opposition to Moses, and he said as much. He gave the crowd a good deal of advice as to how they should act, telling them that it was their duty to choose for themselves; that he believed the man for Governor was as yet in the background, and that they had plenty of time to consider well what they did. He told them that what they wanted was a man beyond suspicion; a man that the world could say naught against; a man who could prove his worth and purity by his past life, and was not compelled to come and plead for two hours and more before them to prove how guileless, how terribly injured, he was, and how wrong the world was; in short, how perfect a man he was, and how deeply in error the world was in attributing to him aught but the purest motives. He warned them against crediting all who should cry out Reform! Reform! They were not to be trusted. They were the first ones to cry out reform, but they never expected the reform movement to reach them. They were not willing to reform themselves out of office and substitute others in their places. They were willing to halloo Boo! but it must not be too loud a Boo! Lee seems to have a good deal of influence, and was listened to with evident interest. Senator Johnson, without feeling for his hearers who had been baking in the sun for nearly three hours, began a lengthy reply to Lee's half-concealed allusions. The speech was very long, and the whole burden of it was that if the people saw men in office whom they knew to be dishonest and incompetent, they should by all means turn them out, but at the same time take good care that they didn't, in their general cleaning and cleansing out, forget and sweep him out with the rest. The meeting then adjourned, and the crowd dispersed without disturbance and with little or no enthusiasm."

PRESIDENT GRANT ON THE INDIANS.

Col. E. C. Boudinot, the Cherokee refugee, is now in St. Louis, on his return from Washington, and, in conversation with a reporter of the *Republican*, gave an account of the present standing of matters relating to the Indian territorial question. Among other things, he is reported to have said:

"About the time Senator Dorsey introduced his bill I knew it had been represented to my people that President Grant was opposed to any territorial organization, notwithstanding the repeated recommendations in his messages, though they were somewhat indefinite. Therefore, I have since called upon the President to ascertain his views on this question. The President received me very graciously, and introduced the question at once on seeing me. He went on to state to me that he had always felt, ever since he was a young officer in the army, a great interest for the Indians; that in early life he had been stationed among them in the West, and had seen how they were swindled by traders, agents, and everybody else who had any business with them. He said that since he had been President he had endeavored to put a stop to these impositions upon them. The President continued addressing me: 'As for your civilized Indians in the Indian Territory, I think it would be best for you to have a territorial government organized over you by Congress, which would provide for the surveying and sectionizing of the country. And the allotting your lands in severalty, with United States courts, and a representation in Congress. Each man, woman, and child should have at least 160 acres of land set apart for them in fee simple, which land should be inalienable for twenty years, to guard against the ignorant and improvident being swindled out of their proportion of land by designing men. As for the balance of the land remaining after the division in severalty is made, it might be sold to Indians outside the Territory and to any persons wishing to purchase, giving the first chance to Indians outside.' 'There were,' says the President, 'no doubt a great many shiftless and worthless Indians, as among all other people, who would not be much benefited by the wisest provisions for their interest. Here, even in this enlightened community, (alluding to Washington City,) there are many to whom if you should give 160 acres of land to-day, to do with it as they choose, they would not have an acre in a week. By adopting the plan I suggest the best of your people will have an opportunity to acquire a home and a title to their lands which no power can deprive them of, and the worst portion of your population, the worthless and improvident, will be protected at least twenty years in spite of themselves.'"

ARTHUR ORTON'S JEWELRY.

In London, recently, Arthur Orton's jewelry was sold by auction, under an order from the Court of Bankruptcy. Lot 1, consisting of a gold keyless chronometer, by Sangster, Cockspur street, with all recent improvements, the back engraved with the arms of the Tichborne family, fetched £39; a double-link Albert chain, 18 carat, hall-marked, with bar and centre pendant, with two patent snap rings, £19; a gold fusee case, 18 carat, hall-marked, by Jenner and Knewstub, crested, £7 10s.; a gold locket, with platina horse-shoe, containing portrait and hair, £3 10s.; a fine gold Bramah jewel case key, £2 12s.; a gold seal, set with blood-stone and onyx, crested, £2 10s.; a gold signet ring, with crest cut in onyx, £2 10s.; a gold pencil-case and pen-holder, with gold pen, £3 6s.; a fine gold scarf pin, with pearl mount, £5; a silver snuff-box, finely chased and engraved with crest, £3; a handsome and elegantly chased electro-plated epergne service, with engraved glass flower vases and fruit dishes, £44; a meerschaum pipe in case, presented by Guildford Onslow, Esq., £1 10s. Lots 13, 14, and 18, consisting of an elegant silver filagree card basket, with lid and handle, a lady's card case en suite, and two paper-knives, £10 10s. It was stated that all the articles fetched double their trade value.

TAXATION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

The special Commission on taxation authorized by the last Legislature of Massachusetts, consisting of Thomas Hills of Boston, James M. Barker of Pittsfield, and Prof. Julius H. Seelye of Amherst, met at Boston, Monday, and organized by the appointment of Mr. Hills as chairman, and Mr. [illegible] secretary. They will at once proceed to [illegible]

YACHTING.

CRUISE OF THE NEW-YORK CLUB.

RACE FOR THE CLUB PRIZES—THE MAGIC WINS THE PRIZE FOR SCHOONERS, AND THE GRACIE THAT FOR SLOOPS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 12.—The races for the two club prizes came off to-day. It was doubtful at first whether the regatta would take place here or at Martha's Vineyard, whither the squadron will proceed to-morrow. All the captains when spoken to on the subject, were more than anxious that it should be sailed to-day. However, the question had to be decided at the meeting held on board the Dauntless at 9 o'clock.

As the pigeon match had been announced for Wednesday, some of the yachtsmen seemed to be opposed to the regatta taking place to-day, and indeed, Commodore Bennett was willing that it should be postponed until next Fall, but to such an arrangement neither Capt. Thomas, of the Rambler, nor Capt. Garner, of the Magic would agree, and the owners of the Vindex, Vision, Wayward, Gracie, and Arrow being of the same way of thinking, it was finally resolved that the race should be run under the rules of yesterday.

The entries were the Wanderer, Rambler, and Magic, schooners, and the Gracie, Vision, Vindex, Wayward, and Arrow, sloops. The allowance of time was as follows: The Wanderer allowed the Rambler two minutes; the latter the Magic nine minutes; the Arrow allowed the Gracie one minute, the Vision three, and the Vindex seven, over the same course that was traveled yesterday. The vessels cleared up decks, and had everything ready for smart work ere they tripped their anchors and left their berths to take up positions. There was a good breeze from the south-west, with more to windward. As the vessels left their anchorage, the judges, Messrs. Juan Barcelo and De Forest Woodruff, came on board the Rambler to arrange preliminaries. A third, Mr. E. Haight, had been named, but he declined to serve, sending to the Dauntless a note of positive declination. Mr. Barcelo went to windward on the Rambler, while Mr. Woodruff remained at the stake-boat, in line with the Dumplings. The vessels had no difficulty in getting good places to-day, as there was wind enough to permit them to do anything. They therefore dodged about with their staysail sheets to windward until it was time to go. The first whistle to make ready was blown at 11:22, and the second fifteen minutes later. The sheets were then drawn, and most of the craft payed off quickly on the port tacks, standing toward the Dumplings, and the yachts crossed the line thus:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Vision	11	38	30	Arrow	11	39	50
Gracie	11	38	05	Wanderer	11	41	55
Magic	11	39	20	Rambler	11	42	30
Vindex	11	39	38				

The Wanderer and Rambler got into a little difficulty at the outset. They were both close to the stake-boat, the Rambler being the nearer. Both, too, were on the starboard tack; indeed the Rambler was so close on board of the stake-boat that she must go about to escape and keep to westward of her. The Wanderer, unaccountably, stood on upon the starboard tack until she was within one hundred feet of the Rambler, who, to get at the legal side of the stake-boat, had to take her port tacks on board in a hurry. The vessels drew nearer as the Rambler luffed up, and a collision seemed imminent, for the Rambler, being a keel boat, had not room to work between the stake-boat and the Wanderer, still on the starboard tack. Capt. Dayton, of the Rambler, hailed the Wanderer, saying: "I will be foul of you in a minute if you don't go about. Go about, Capt. Dan, or you'll hit me." "Ay, ay," was the reply, but the Wanderer did not go round until she had put the Rambler in irons, and passed so close under her bow that a man might easily have leaped from the Rambler's flying jibboom end to the Wanderer's mainboom. This action on the part of the Wanderer's sailing master undoubtedly delayed the other vessel, as she could not fill away until the Wanderer did.

At length all was right, and the competitors were off with a spanking head wind. In beating down through the narrow channel, they did not materially alter their positions, preserving the order of starting with persistency. The sloops led the schooners, of course, having a moderate breeze and smooth water. The Vision passed Beaver Tail Point first, at 12:00:20, standing off the Eastern on the starboard tack, and upholding her reputation as a fast sailer. The Magic was eating into the wind to leeward of the Gracie. The Vindex passed the point at 12:06:40. The Arrow was well to windward at this time, and soon the Vision went about, once more determined, it appeared, to keep along the beach to Point Judith. The Gracie tacked toward Brenton's Reef Light-ship, hoping to make a long leg so as to fetch Point Judith, when she went around again. The wind was now south-west by west. The Wanderer weathered the Tail Point on the starboard tack at 12:12:18, and the Rambler at 12:16:50.

The breeze seemed inclined to freshen once more, and the race to Point Judith promised to be a spirited one. Brenton's Reef light was passed by the Magic, which had the weather gauge of the schooners, still at 12:20:30. The Wanderer and Rambler's time abreast of the same place was pretty much alike—12:21:30, although the former had the advantage assumed its proper classification. The schooners stuck to each other, tacking together, and watching every manœuvre of an opponent. The sloops did the same thing, and generally stood to the eastward when the large vessels stood west. The Vision was sailing very fast, and kept her weatherly position right well. The Wanderer set her jib topsail after getting by the light-ship, and the Gracie still hung to the Vision; now, however, it seemed that, though she was pointing up better than the Vision, she was not overhauling her any. The Vindex had not the weather she wanted to bring out her best. Point Judith now hove in sight, and as the houses on the cliffs became discernible, the Rambler caught the Wanderer and stood across her stern, heading well up, when the Wanderer tacked the same way. She was well on our quarter, and it altogether depended on the breeze now which would pass Point Judith first. The Vision and the Gracie still clung to their struggle with great tenacity, working short tacks, and, I thought, from my post of observation on board the Rambler, that the Gracie, though yet to leeward, had gained upon her old antagonist. The Magic, Wanderer, and Rambler left Narragansett Pier about 1 o'clock.

Here the wind canted into the westward a little, freshening by puffs off the land, so that the vessels laid up a point or so higher. The Magic sped along the coast without any regard to other people, and widened the distance between herself and the schooners every moment. The Wanderer, too, began to show us that enormous over-hang of hers, and the Rambler was not so highly favored by the controller of the winds as the other contestants appeared to be. Capt. Dayton in this state of things made a long board to the eastward, with what results will be seen hereafter. We all passed Point Judith soon after, as follows:

	H.	M.	S.
Vision	1	24	20
Gracie	1	24	24

The other sloops were far to leeward. The Vindex went by at 1:41, on the starboard tack, having made a short board in shore some time previously, the Magic and the Wanderer doing so soon after. They both went around to the eastward shortly and were abreast of the point in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.
Magic	1	45	30
Wanderer	1	47	00
Rambler	1	49	00

The Rambler was further to the east, determining to keep along, as she stood with her maintopmast and stays set. The Magic and the Wanderer likewise, and having their starboard tacks aboard, hung on the long leg, the same as we did. The intent of all now was to make sufficient southing to enable them to ease off on the other tack and go around the Block Island buoy freely. It bore south-west by west from the fleet. The Magic and Wanderer set their jib top-sails soon, and with the Rambler, overhauled every one of the sloops except the Gracie. When well down to Block Island, the Rambler tacked and kept her luff until the buoy was in sight two points on the lee bow. The Magic and Wanderer not being so far to the southward as ourselves, yet believing themselves too far east to fetch the buoy, put about and made a westerly board for a short time. They stood east again, however, on the starboard tack, while the Rambler at 2:42 P. M. changed her leg and pointed well for the buoy. The first vessel around the buoy was the Gracie and all turned it in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Gracie	3	35	30	Arrow	3	50	30
Magic	3	45	00	Vindex	3	52	00
Rambler	3	[illegible]	00	Vision	4	02	00
Wanderer	3	51	00				

The vessels rounded in gallant style, and started to run home with the wind right aft. It varied a [illegible] the other [illegible] did well, and easily ran away from the heavy ones notwithstanding the cloud of sail carried by them. The craft passed the stake-boat in the following order:

	H.	M.	S.		H.	M.	S.
Gracie	6	13	05	Wanderer	6	31	35
Magic	6	17	65	Vindex	6	47	55
Rambler	6	23	20	Vision	6	49	15
Arrow	6	28	10				

The following is the tabular statement giving the elapsed and corrected time:

Name.	Elapsed Time. H.	M.	S.	Corrected Time. H.	M.	S.
Magic	6	39	45	6	28	45
Rambler	6	40	50	6	38	50
Wanderer	6	49	40	6	49	40
Gracie	6	34	00	6	33	00
Arrow	6	48	20	6	48	20
Vindex	7	10	45	7	07	45
Vision	7	08	17	7	01	17

The fleet is under orders to sail for Martha's Vineyard to-morrow morning, weather permitting, but some of the vessels will not go there. A race is to be sailed to the Oak Bluffs for a suit of colors. It is probable the cruise will end at the Vineyard.

ENTRIES FOR THE NEWBURG REGATTA.

NEWBURG, N. Y., Aug. 12.—Thirty-two yachts have been entered for the grand regatta in Newburg Bay to-morrow, for yachts owned on the Hudson, between Yonkers and Albany. Yachts twenty-five feet long and over constitute the first class; under that length second class. Twelve have been classified as first class, seventeen as second, and three are yet unclassified. The first prize for first-class yachts is a silver service of four pieces, and the second is a set of colors. The first prize for the second-class is a silver cup, and the second is a burgee. The course is twenty miles in length. The yachts start at 11 A. M. Thomas P. Ramsdell's steam yacht Fannie has been placed at the disposal of the representatives of the newspapers, and will accompany the fleet around the course. The Lorelei, of Newburg; Phantom, of Croton Point, and Leroy, of New-Hamburg, are the favorites in the first-class.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A POLICEMAN.

ARREST OF HIS ASSAILANT—THE OFFICER DOES NOT USE HIS CLUB.

About 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon, as Officer David W. Erskin, of the Twenty-ninth Precinct, attempted to arrest John Williams for disorderly conduct, the latter stabbed the former in the neck, causing a very dangerous wound. From what could be learned, it appears that Williams, who is known as a companion of thieves, went into the lager-beer saloon at No. 126 West Twenty-sixth street, and called for some beer. As he had no money, the beer was refused, and he was ordered out of the place. He refused to go, however, and threatened to beat every one in the saloon. Becoming very boisterous, an officer was sent for. On the arrival of Officer Erskin, Williams was on the side walk, and acting in a very disorderly manner, a large crowd gathered about him.

The officer stepped up to Williams, and, placing his hand on his shoulder, ordered him to leave there or he would arrest him. Williams did not make any answer, but turned suddenly and struck the officer in the neck with a pocket-knife, which he held concealed in his hand. The officer seized the desperado by the arm, and took the knife from him, and then arrested him, although the blood was flowing over his clothing from the wound in his neck. After taking his prisoner about a block, he met another officer, whom he called to assist him, and together they took Williams to the station-house.

Dr. Wade was immediately telegraphed for, and, on his arrival, made an examination of the wound, which he found to be one inch long and about one-half an inch deep. He dressed the wound, and said that Officer Erskin would not be fit to go on duty again to-night, as he considered him dangerously injured, and ordered him to be taken to his home, where he was subsequently removed. It is thought by the Police that Williams had drawn the knife, while attempting to pick a quarrel in the saloon, with the intention of stabbing some of the men inside. The officer did not attempt to use his club, although he would, by the rule of the department, have been justified in doing so.

A BOSTON EX-MAYOR IN JAIL.

Ex-Mayor Wightman, of Boston, has been committed to jail on an execution for debt, under circumstances described by a local paper as follows: "Soon after the close of the war a corporation known as the Franklin Coal Company of Lykens Valley was organized under chapter 61 of the General Statutes of Massachusetts, and on the 20th of June, 1865, Messrs. Edward C. Bates, Joseph M. Wightman, George S. Hillard, Jacob Sleeper, and Charles H. Cook, of Boston; George C. Lord, of Newton; Josiah Caldwell, of Lynn, and Theodore Matchett, of Brighton, were chosen directors of the company, Mr. Bates subsequently being elected President and Mr. Cook, Treasurer of the concern. On the 5th of September, 1867, Mr. Eby Byers, of Harrisburg, Penn., filed a bill in equity in the Supreme Court setting forth that he had recovered judgment in May of that year in the Superior Court against the defendant corporation upon two drafts of $5,500 each, made by the Treasurer, Mr. Cook, and made payable to him, (Byers,) and that he indorsed the drafts for the accommodation of the company, but was obliged to pay the amount of both at maturity. The execution was returned into court unsatisfied, whereupon Mr. Byers commenced proceedings against the several directors named above, on the ground that they had laid themselves jointly liable by neglecting to file with the City Clerk of Boston the certificate required by chapter 210 of the acts of 1862. The defendants each denied in general their liability, and Mr. Wightman further averred that if said corporation contracted any debt with the complainant between the 20th of June, 1865, and the 26th of June, 1866, such debt or claim became merged in a judgment or judgments rendered against the corporation in favor of the complainant in the Superior Court for Suffolk County, on the 20th of May, 1867, at which time said Wightman was not a director—the duties of the directors above named having ceased on June 26, 1866—and was in no way liable. The case has assumed quite a wide range since it was first entered in the Supreme Court, and a large collection of legal documents mark its progress through the varied stages. It has twice been before the full bench on questions of law, and was finally referred to a Master to report facts, and whose decree awarded Mr. Byers the sum of $14,866 50. This decree was subsequently ratified by the Supreme Court, and execution issued for the amount. During the pendency of the suit Messrs. Bates and Cook have both died, and the bill has been dismissed as against Messrs. Lord and Sleeper. Mr. Caldwell is now in Europe, beyond the reach of any civil process, Mr. Hillard is sick at home, and a settlement having in some manner been made with Mr. Matchett, the officer to whose hands the execution was intrusted was instructed to levy only on Mr. Wightman. Accordingly, on Friday last a Deputy Sheriff waited on Mr. Wightman, and that gentleman was requested to pay the sum of $14,866 60, together with the costs that have since accrued. He refused to pay the claim, on the ground that it was unjust, and as he subsequently informed a Master in Chancery that he was unable to take the poor debtors' oath, there remained no other course for the officers of the law than to commit him to jail. Here he has remained since Friday last. Measures are now being taken to effect his release, and a day or two will determine the result.

CROPS IN THE WEST.

The following extract from a private letter, written by a gentleman who is thoroughly informed on the subject he writes of, gives an encouraging view of Western crop prospects:

MASON CITY, Iowa, Aug. 1, 1874.

Everything goes smoothly. Business is very good for the season, and prospects for the future never better. In Northern Iowa crops of all kinds superlative, and farmers had never more favorable time to harvest. Barley is now coming very good, both in quantity and quality. Four days more of fine weather will enable farmers on this division to get most of their wheat in shock, and if fair weather continues we will get new wheat in market next week. Quality reported excellent, and yield from eighteen to twenty-five bushels per acre. If we get an average of sixteen bushels to the acre we consider the yield a good one. Minnesota crop not as heavy. From best information I can get, the yield will not exceed twelve bushels per acre. Grangers are very quiet in Iowa at present, and many are very much surprised at the working of their pet scheme, and have their eyes opened for the first time to the effects of the new tariff.

COUNTERFEIT NATIONAL BANK NOTES.

The Winona (Minn.) *Republican* of the 8th inst. says: "'Refuse to take all bills on the Traders' National Bank of Chicago.' Such has been the unmistakable injunction of warning uttered by the banks and heralded in the newspapers for the past three or four weeks, to guard against the dangerous counterfeits on that bank, which were flooding the country, yet in spite of this advice the bills are almost daily thrown out at the banks, to the astonishment of some innocent depositor. One banker of this city says he is confident that fresh counterfeits have been 'shoved' in Winona during the past two days. The bills are new and show but little wear. A singular feature in connection with the issue of the counterfeits on the Traders' Bank is that the quality of the paper varies. While generally poor and turning yellow after a short wear, the paper is sometimes thick and starchy; at other times thin and lacking in flexibility, but barring these defects, which would hardly attract the attention of any but an expert, the counterfeit is unusually well executed and therefore very dangerous."

PROBABLY FATAL ASSAULT.

At a late hour last night, Thomas Harrigan, aged twenty-seven, and Mary Harrigan, aged sixty-six years, were arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house, on a charge of assaulting a woman. It appears that the prisoners threw a woman named Ellen Brehlar against the wall at No. 493 Greenwich street, the woman then beating her about the body and face. Police Surgeon Walker was called and attended the woman, and gave it as his opinion that she is in a very critical condition.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE DISTURBANCES AT AUSTIN.

THE TOWN DESERTED BY THE WHITES—OCCUPIED AND PILLAGED BY THE NEGROES—GEN. CHALMERS IN COMMAND OF THE REINFORCEMENTS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—Parties who arrived here by steamer St. Francis state that the negroes occupied Austin at 2 P. M. yesterday.

Capt. James Lee, of the steamer St. Francis, which arrived from below this morning, says after the negroes who had Austin surrounded were repulsed yesterday, they disappeared, and the story soon circulated that they were murdering the women and children left unprotected on the surrounding plantations, which caused the men who had been defending the place to start for their homes to protect their families. Austin was soon left without any defenders, except one or two white men, and the negroes came in and took possession, and proceeded to break open saloons and stores and help themselves. At the last accounts they had committed no acts of violence toward the few whites who were unable to get away, but as they were becoming drunk, fears were entertained that they would burn the village. Messengers were sent to Capt. Lee asking him to land there, but he had a large number of refugees on board, some of whom the negroes had threatened to kill, Dr. Phillips, late Republican member of the Legislature, being of the number, and they begging him not to do so, he passed on up without landing.

Gen. Chalmers came up on the St. Francis to Peter's Landing, where the St. Francis met the whites with the reinforcements from here. He was requested by the Deputy Sheriff, in the absence of the Sheriff, to take command of the men, and he went back with them. They will land at O. K. Landing and endeavor to cut off the retreat of the negroes from the hills, and doubtless ere this the whole force has been captured, as the negroes had no suspicions of the approach of this force, and were too busily engaged in debauch to be prepared to meet them. Gen. Chalmers is a man of well-known courage and coolness, and his being in command gives an assurance that no blood will be unnecessarily shed. It is proper to state that politics have nothing to do with this trouble, and that Mayor Woodson and a number of other men who have been proscribed by the negroes are Republicans.

News from Austin is anxiously expected this morning, but as it is twenty miles to the nearest telegraph station, it is not probable that anything definite will be obtained before noon.

COL. MORGAN DECLINES TO ATTACK THE NEGROES—HE IS SUPERSEDED BY GEN. CHALMERS.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The *Appeal's* special from Helena, this morning, after recounting the occupation of Austin by the negroes, as already reported, says: "At Bennet Landing Col. Morgan held a council, and stated that it was too hazardous to make an assault on the blacks intrenched at Austin owing to the want of proper authority, or suitable number of men and ammunition, and he preferred landing at Moon's, above Austin, where he could place himself in better condition, and await executive authority. Gen. Chalmers, who came on board, objected to landing at Moon's, and insisted on landing at O K or Shoo Fly, most of the officers agreeing with him. To this Col. Morgan objected, as being in the midst of the enemy, and subjecting the command to immediate attack from all sides while unprepared for it. He then ordered back the commissary supplies which had been landed, and Capt. Finley's company, which had been thrown out as skirmishers, and calling the officers together told them he felt it was his duty, under the circumstances, not to take the risk. To this most of the officers objected. Col. Morgan then resigned, and Gen. Chalmers was elected commander and landed at Shoo Fly.

GEN. CHALMERS ASKING FOR REINFORCEMENTS, AMMUNITION, AND RATIONS.

LATER—The following has just been received:

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 12.

Thos. H. Allen & Co:

Send us reinforcements by St. Francis. Send guns with fixed ammunition. If possible send rations for ten days for 500 men.

(Signed,) J. R. CHALMERS.

From which it would seem that Gen. Chalmers had decided not to attack to-day.

EXCITEMENT AT MEMPHIS—RECRUITS LEAVING FOR AUSTIN.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The excitement here in regard to the Austin riot is becoming more intense, owing to unfounded rumors of young men of this city being killed in the attack on the place. The following is posted about the city:

"Reliable men wanted to report on board the steamer St. Francis at 4 o'clock this day. Arms and ammunition will be furnished to them. Also 300 men well armed and equipped, to report at the same time and place. About twenty good artillerists wanted. Gen. King White will assume command of the above force."

This poster has added to the excitement. It is thought several hundred men will go to-night on the St. Francis. Three pieces of artillery are expected from Arkansas this afternoon.

REPORTED FIGHT WITH LOSS OF LIFE.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The *Appeal's* Helena special, dated at 11:20 this morning, says some thirty Mississippians, stragglers from the force which left Memphis yesterday for Austin, arrived here this morning on the steamer White, and put up at Ortawar's Hotel. The colored people, unable to understand the presence of an armed squad of men, became much excited. About 9 o'clock the Mayor obtained possession of the arms, and had them placed on the wharf-boat for shipment by the first steamer. On the arrival of the little steamer Trader, the Mississippians, escorted by the Mayor, Sheriff, and other officials, and followed by a large crowd of negroes, were marched on board the Trader and shipped to Austin. There has been nothing reliable from Austin to-day. Negroes report a fight there last night, and that six or eight whites were killed.

The following has just been received:

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 12.

To Col. Marion Campbell, Helena:

You are requested and authorized by me to suppress the riot at Austin, to the end that peace may be restored and life saved.

(Signed,) A. AMES, Governor.

A later report states that Col. Campbell, who was formerly Sheriff of De Soto County, Miss., had crossed the river at Helena, Ark., and gone to Austin to endeavor to restore peace.

AUSTIN ABANDONED BY THE NEGROES

HELENA, Ark., Aug. 12.—Another special to the *Appeal* from Helena says a Mr. Sebastian, just arrived from Austin, makes the following statement: Between 300 and 400 men from Memphis landed at Shoo Fly, five miles below Austin, this morning, and marched into the town without opposition at 3 o'clock. The citizens had abandoned the place the previous evening, and the negroes, after holding the place a few hours and sacking it, left for their homes. The Memphians found about thirty negroes in the town, who surrendered at once, eight of whom were arrested and sent to jail. The others were noncombatants, and were not molested. At Trotter's Landing I learned the negroes were organizing for the purpose of retaking Austin, and their pickets were stopping everybody.

THE TROOPS DISBANDED.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 12.—The latest reports from Austin state that the troops had disbanded and gone home, and peace is restored.

INDIAN LEASES IN THIS STATE.

Judge George Barker has decided, at special term of the Supreme Court, in the case of John F. Nelson against John Downs that all the leases at Salamanca and other places on the Indian Reservation are absolutely void. This decision, also, in its effect, voids the right of the Erie Railway to pass through the Indian land. The Jamestown *Journal* says: "We do not suppose, however, that this decision will very seriously affect the property rights of the citizens of Salamanca, but it may occasion some joint action of the State and the United States, or of Congress, by which the rights of white citizens upon Indian lands shall be defined and protected, as justice and equality shall demand. We think there is a vast difference between reservations like those in New-York, where the Indians were subject to State authority before the United States Government was organized, and the savage tribes on our Western border; that many regulations of the laws of the United States, applying to savages of the West, do not apply to the more civilized Indians of the State of New-York; but owing to the conflicting decisions of the judiciary, undoubtedly the best course is for Congress to take some special action in the matter, and administer adequate relief. In the meantime the statemancars must be a law unto themselves, and we doubt not strict order will be preserved."

CHARITABLE BEQUESTS.

THE EVILS OF IMPRACTICABLE CONDITIONS—ILLUSTRATIONS FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

From the New-Orleans Picayune, Aug. 9.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES has a very interesting article, in which it seeks to illustrate the difficulties in carrying out the many charitable bequests which have been made by rich men in this country and in England. We have had several of such bequests to this city, which would have failed by virtue of the impracticable conditions attached to them by the donors, even if the city had ever been disposed to regard such legacies with any great respect, or had possessed the administrative and organizing power to carry them into operation. All our city governments have proved deficient in these qualities ever since that old calico-nosed Frenchman, as Larry Moore called Mayor Roffignac, abdicated his long and prosperous reign over this city. Scant gratitude or respect has been shown by our corporate authorities to the donors of charitable legacies. Their whimsical provisions have not only been disregarded, and generally on good grounds, but by virtue thereof the funds derived from these legacies have been swallowed up by the corporation for other purposes than those contemplated by the donors. This has been eminently the case with the following legacies: The Girod behest, the McDonogh, the Alexander Milne, the John D. Fink.

Every one of these legacies, amounting in the aggregate to several millions, was shackled with impracticable conditions, and for that reason (not a satisfactory one) the property derived therefrom has been misapplied or squandered. The Girod bequest was nearly eaten up by lawyers' fees, but the remnant of it, through the good management of the old hatter of Canal street, who was the only man in New-Orleans that ever held the Mayoralty for three terms, was increased until the original amount of the legacy of $100,000 was reached. This sum, after many vicissitudes and perils, at last came within reach of the Mayor, but when he began to inspect and consider the conditions of the legacy, he found a similar difficulty to that of the Boston legacy to the orphans of Massachusetts seamen. In executing it our legacy could only be applied to the support and education of the children of French parents. The city administrators or the Mayor could not carry out such a restricted bequest. They had to look after the orphans of all nationalities, and it did not accord with their duties and the spirit of our institutions to limit themselves to the few French orphans they might find in our cosmopolitan population. In fear of some proceeding of the heirs at law, who might move to set aside the legacy on account of its diversion, the Mayor gave out some contracts and had some buildings erected near the park out of the fund, but we have never yet heard that any of old Nicholas Girod's wards were cared for or enjoyed any relief or benefit therefrom.

John McDonogh's grand bequest, estimated at the time of his death at $7,000,000, was the crazy scheme of an old enthusiast, who spent his whole life in grinding the poor in order to hand his name down to posterity as a great philanthropist, or to gratify his insatiate avarice and ambition of accumulating a vast estate, always to be kept together under his immortal name. That will was a miracle of egotism, of elaborate ingenuity and skill to circumvent the principle of the political and jurisprudential system, which is opposed to the accumulation of too large estates in a single hand. It was properly decided to be impracticable, and at war with the fundamental ideas of our legal tenures. These conditions of McDonogh were set aside, and the cities of Baltimore and New-Orleans were decided to be the legatees of the whole property without being hampered by his fanciful dispositions, but bound in faith and in law to apply the funds to the purposes contemplated by the testator. Several hundred thousand dollars have been expended in the legal proceedings growing out of this complex will, but we have never seen or heard of any one who ever enjoyed any of the educational advantages to which McDonogh dedicated his large estate. So far as New-Orleans is concerned, we believe that all that is known of the McDonogh bequest will be found in the city ledger, which debits the city by a large amount due to the McDonogh fund. There is not a dollar of it left, only as a claim by the city as legatee against herself as Trustee.

Recent inquiries have been made into another legacy which has been mysteriously concealed for many years. It is that of John D. Fink, a strict, straight-laced, penurious old German, who lived on Poydras street, and accumulated a large estate, chiefly through a diligent administration of the estates of deceased Germans. Old Fink was never suspected of any such purpose as that of leaving a benevolent legacy to any one, least of all to the corporation of New-Orleans, whose heavy taxation and bad administration gave him great discontent during his latter days. But he did, and it was quite a handsome amount of valuable property. Fink, however, who had never been regarded in life as a very zealous Christian of any denomination, must need limit him his legacy in its use to the education of Protestant children. The city government could not undertake to recognize any religious distinctions in the dispensation of its charities, and declined to give effect to and perpetuate the sectarian narrow-mindedness of Fink, but with its usual alacrity in such matters, took the money and property, and that was the last of it. We have never heard of any young children scattering flowers over the graves or singing hymns to the glory or in gratitude of either John McDonogh or John D. Fink. What ever became of the proceeds of their legacies is a question which may engage the laborious investigation of some future Niebuhr.

Lastly, old Alexander Milne, a remarkable old Scotchman, who lived to the advanced age of ninety-one, in pure Scotch stubbornness, to prove the healthfulness of our swamps, of which he owned the greater portion, including the town of [illegible]burg, made a legacy of the rear of the city, from Metairie Ridge to Lake Ponchartrain, 10,000 [illegible], within the corporate limits, for certain named charities, making the city an administrator thereof, but on such conditions and with such an organization as to leave no one with any real control over or title in the property. Fortunately, the swamps have not come into market. There has never been any demand for the property, and the city has never had any chance to absorb the proceeds of this splendid legacy.

BUSINESS NOTES.

The chief topic of interest in Wall street circles yesterday was the probable decision to be rendered in the Wisconsin Railroad case. Opinions seemed to be almost equally divided on the subject, the majority, however, inclining to the belief that the decision would be adverse to the railroads. This belief, however, seemed to have no other foundation than what was derived from expressions of opinion by the court, which were supposed to indicate an intention of rendering a decision maintaining the constitutionality of the law.

The Directors of the Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company intend to issue a regulation providing that in future either the Captain or First Officer of their steamers shall be on deck from midnight until dawn. This regulation has been determined on in view of the fact that almost all of the principal recent disasters to ocean steam-ships, such as the Ville du Havre and Atlantic, occurred about midnight, and while the Captain and First Officer were below.

DEATH OF MR. CHAS. HIGLEY.

Charles Higley, of Brooklyn, a wealthy produce dealer, residing at No. 82 Madison street, in that city, died suddenly of heart disease on the New-York and Boston express train which reached Hartford on its way to this City Monday evening at 8:30. Mr. Higley was a passenger in a drawing-room car, and had with him his wife and three young children. When he returned to the car at Springfield, after having made some arrangements concerning his baggage, he complained of pain about his heart, and from that time grew worse until he breathed his last, just before reaching the junction at Berlin. He had been troubled with disease of the heart for two or three years. He was only thirty-six years old, and his young wife and children were overcome with grief. The employes of the road cared for the dead body until it reached Hartford, when Dr. Gallagher, the surgeon of the road, furnished the necessary papers for its transportation to this City.

SHIPPING STATISTICS.

From a return lately published in England, it appears that the aggregate shipping tonnage of the British Empire in 1872 was 7,213,829 tons; of the United States, 1,410,648 tons; foreign, 2,071,309 tons; home trade of France, 1,077,611 tons; and of Norway, 1,062,275 tons. Since 1864 the tonnage of the British Empire has averaged seven and one-fifth million tons a year. France has also been stationary as regards its shipping during the same period. Norway has steadily advanced. The United States is still below the tonnage it had in 1864, but the last few years show a small but steady increase. During the year 1873 the wages of seamen at the port of Liverpool were returned as follows: Mediterranean, sailing, 60s.; steam, 70s.; North American, sailing and steam, each 90s.; South American, sailing, 60s.; steam, 65s.; Coast of Africa, sailing, 55s.; steam, 60s.; East Indies, and China and Australia, each 60s. for the sailing and steam lines.

A NORTH CAROLINA HORSEWOMAN.

A North Carolina young lady, according to a local journal, recently started for a horseback ride near Morgantown, in that State. She was riding rapidly with a gentleman down a long slope, when the gentleman's horse stumbled and fell. The lady's horse cleared both him and rider at one leap, and then became quite unmanageable. Two hundred yards further on a narrow lane was blockaded by a negro, mule, and cart square across it. Her horse was careering at full speed. To pass round was impossible, to stop equally so; but the agile animal at one fearful bound cleared negro, mule, and cart. The charming equestrienne never for a moment lost her balance, and was laughing gayly when her horse [illegible]

THE BEECHER SCANDAL.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE TO CLOSE ITS LABORS TO-DAY.

MR. BEECHER BEFORE THE COMMITTEE LAST EVENING—HIS EXAMINATION TO BE CONCLUDED TO-DAY.

This morning at 8 o'clock, in the house of Mr. Beecher, the Investigating Committee of Plymouth Church will hold its last session for the reception of evidence. Mr. Beecher's examination was commenced last evening, and will be concluded by noon to-day. Mr. Moulton's statement and Mr. Beecher's testimony will be given for publication at the same time. An outline of Mr. Beecher's defense, derived from a most reliable source, is given below. The report of the Investigating Committee will be a very long document, and will not be put in shape for publication for several weeks yet. The work of preparing the report will be intrusted to a subcommittee.

THE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

The members of the Plymouth Church Investigating Committee assembled last evening, at 7 o'clock, in the house of Mr. Beecher, No. 124 Columbia street. Messrs. Tracy and Hill, the committee's lawyers, attended the session. Two witnesses were examined. The first, a gentleman, whose name could not be ascertained, was examined for nearly an hour, when he left the house. The next witness, and the last that will be examined by the committee, was Mr. Beecher himself. He was asked but a few questions of a general character, and was then informed that his formal examination would not take place until this morning. The committee remained in session for three hours, but the greater part of the time was occupied in consultation. When Mr. Beecher had informed the committee of the nature of his defense, and had answered the general questions spoken of above, he joined the members of his family, who were seated on the front stoop of the house. The members of the committee, when questioned after the adjournment, gave evasive answers. It was ascertained, however, by a TIMES reporter, from the best possible authority, that the last meeting of the committee at which testimony will be received takes place at 8 o'clock this morning, in Mr. Beecher's house. The entire session will be occupied in hearing Mr. Beecher's statement, the recital of which will, it is calculated, take about four hours. It is not definitely known when Mr. Beecher's statement will be given for publication, but when the committee decide to give it to the press it will be accompanied by Mr. Moulton's statement. The report of the committee will not, it is understood, be submitted to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church for several weeks to come. Most of the church members are out of town, and the committee are so thoroughly tired of the work which has been intrusted to them that for the present no further action will be taken in the matter. A subcommittee will be appointed to classify the evidence and put the report of the Investigating Committee—which will be a very long document—in shape for submission to the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church. The defense has already been foreshadowed to some extent. Mr. Beecher will admit what might be characterized as an offense growing out of his intimacy with Mrs. Tilton. It is, however, emphatically denied that a criminal intimacy of any kind ever existed between Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Tilton. The letters of apology in which Mr. Beecher expresses such great contrition, are alleged to have been drawn forth by desire of Mr. Beecher to make amends for an undue interference in the domestic affairs of the Tilton family—an interference that went so far as to recommend to Mrs. Tilton a separation from her husband. It has been ascertained that Mr. Beecher, sooner than have even the charge of undue interference in Mr. Tilton's family, referred to above, go forth to the public, paid a large some of money. The exact sum paid, as well as all the circumstances connected with its payment, will be fully treated of in Mr. Beecher's statement before the committee. With regard to Mr. Moulton's statement, it is now known that it was very short, and consisted principally of an expression of opinion to the effect that he did not feel called on to give to the committee any evidence, documentary or otherwise beyond the originals of the letters, parts of which were contained in Mr. Tilton's statement. The members of the committee believe that the statements published in the Chicago *Tribune* were made by Moulton, but expresses surprise that he should have taken that way to get them before the public. An explanation which is generally received as the correct one was given yesterday. On Sunday, when the Chicago *Tribune's* correspondent had the interview with the mutual friend, Moulton was preparing for presentation to the committee a very different kind of statement to that which he submitted on Monday. Gen. Butler is credited with effecting the change in Moulton's views which lead to the preparation of the shorter statement which was submitted to the committee, and the contents of which are indicated above. Mr Moulton's statement and Mr. Beecher's evidence will be given for publication before the final report of the Investigating Committee is made. Mr. Beecher is in the best spirits and confident of complete vindication by means of his own statement. He was closeted with three lawyers up to a late hour last night.

A TALK WITH MR. MOULTON.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday evening upon Mr. Moulton at his residence in Remsen street, Brooklyn, for the purpose of ascertaining whether the report of an interview with him which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday last was correct. Mr. Moulton was engaged at the time with Mr. Woodruff, of the firm of Messrs. ruff & Robinson, of which establishment he is an active member, and at first expressed his unwillingness to be interviewed in relation to any subject connected with the Beecher-Tilton scandal. After some hesitation, however, he entered into conversation by stating that he could give no information as to whether the statement he made before the committee would be published. He had left this matter entirely at the option of the committee, and he did not wish to interfere with their arrangements. The reporter inquired if he had read the account of an interview with him which appeared in the Chicago *Tribune*, to which Mr. Moulton replied that he had not. He said he did not concern himself about the statements which might be made in the newspapers. He had been misrepresented by several journals, but he had taken no trouble to contradict the falsehoods which had been circulated in connection with the subject of the inquiry before the Investigating Committee. The reporter then observed that the statements attributed to him by the correspondent of the journal named appeared to be the most important which had yet been made in connection with the case, and were wholly at variance with the position which he had previously assumed in regard to Mr. Beecher. To this Mr. Moulton replied that he had not read the report of the interview referred to, and did not intend to read it. He said he had submitted a statement to the committee, which should be regarded as the only one he desired to make in connection with the subject. He was prepared to stand by that statement, and could not indorse any other. He would say, however, that he had read in THE TIMES a statement attributed to Mr. Shearman, to the effect that he had insisted upon the committee that his statement should be kept secret, and he desired to give this the most emphatic denial. He said he wished it to be distinctly understood that he had entered into no such compact with the committee. He merely left it at their option either to publish or suppress it, and if Mr. Shearman had made the statement attributed to him he stated what was wholly incorrect. He did not bind the committee to secrecy, but left them free to do as they pleased so far as his statement was concerned. Further than this Mr. Moulton did not desire to speak on the subject.

INTERVIEW WITH MR. THEODORE TILTON.

Yesterday forenoon a TIMES reporter called on Mr. Theodore Tilton at his house. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the present position of affairs, Mr. Tilton said that he was convinced that his course would be completely vindicated. He felt perfectly sure that the public would be convinced of the truth of his sworn statement before the committee, and that he had exaggerated nothing. Gen. Butler had read the detailed statement which Mr. Moulton had written, and which was not read to the committee, and had given it as his opinion that it was damaging to Mr. Beecher. Mr. Moulton had held many consultations with Gen. Butler, and might have been advised by him in the preparation of his paper. He, himself, had not had anything to do with the drafting of the statement. In regard to the letters, Mr. Tilton said that Mr. Winslow had compared the copies of the letters submitted by Mr. Moulton with the originals, and had found them perfectly correct. This would show in the end whether he had garbled the letters or not in the extracts he had given to the public. As to whether the full statement would be published, he could not say. General Butler, he thought, had advised Mr. Moulton not to publish his proofs unless he was compelled to do so. Mr. Winslow was well-informed of the facts of the case, and he (Tilton) could afford to await the end, for he was firm in the consciousness of being in the right. He had still further evidence that he could produce, but he hoped that he might not be compelled to bring it forward. In regard to a compromise of the matter, he said it was utterly out of the question, and so far as he was concerned would never be done.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. TRACY.

Yesterday Gen. Tracy informed a reporter that he did not think it was wise to withhold Mr. Moulton's statement from the press. It was contrary to his judgment, and he considered it to be a grave mistake. Referring to the double statement of Mr. Moulton, he said that [illegible] determined to incorporate in his statement all the letters and documents in his possession belonging to Mr. Beecher and Mr. Tilton bearing upon the case. Mr. Tracy was then asked if he had seen a statement in a New-York journal to the effect that Mr. Beecher, up to a recent period, concealed from his friends the worst features of his case, and that having received Mr. Moulton's sharp letter, he gave up all hope, and then acquainted himself and Mr. Shearman with the worst side of his story. Gen. Tracy said it was a falsehood, and that he authorized the reporter to deny it in the strongest terms.

THE COMING PROCEEDINGS IN COURT.

Judge Morris, in answer to the question, "When will the case be tried," said: "Possibly not before October. But when on trial, this fooling of council selected by the defense will cease. We will compel people to answer under oath, and meet them with dates and letters. What does a Christian minister want with two lawyers, and now a third? He promised his defense at once; it has been a month, and still he has not spoken. I do not agree with Mr. Tilton that Elizabeth will return and make a real confession. She has gone for good. She now sees the hopelessness of her character. The people interested for Beecher are around her, and she must keep with them."

AN ALLEGED INTERVIEW WITH MR. MOULTON.

On Sunday last a correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune*, reputed to be Mr. George Alfred Townsend, reports that he had a long interview with Mr. Francis D. Moulton in reference to the scandal. Mr. Moulton is reported to have said: "Gath, I cannot speak of anything material as to what I shall have to say to the committee, but this I tell you, as between Beecher and Tilton in their behavior under fire, Tilton is infinitely the larger, more self-reliant, more reliable man. I never heard him lie, and Beecher has been lying during this whole controversy. He began it with an act of treachery, confessing his adultery with Elizabeth to me, asked me to walk with him round to Tilton's house, and, going in there, the husband being absent, he extorted from Elizabeth a retraction of her confession. With this in his pocket, he walked back to my house and then asked me to walk to his, and while talking despair and contrition all the way, he still held that piece of paper in his pocket."

Said the correspondent to Mr. Moulton: "Is it true that you got that back by presenting a pistol at his head?"

Mr. Moulton—No; but as soon as Theodore told me that Elizabeth had acknowledged writing that retraction, I went round to Mr. Beecher's and insisted upon seeing him, and I said: "You are affecting to be making a covenant to keep perpetual truce, and yet, Mr. Beecher, you are already intriguing. I shall go out of this office of mediator, unless you instantly surrender the paper." He has no moral pluck. How can he have, living such a life?

"Then," said the correspondent to Mr. Moulton, "you cannot see a way of escape for Beecher?"

Mr. Moulton—He may escape the penalties, but not the facts. I think this council will whitewash him, and that Plymouth Church will take him back; but I have heard from his own lips things to revolt at."

* * * * * * * * * *

"Mr. Moulton, will you put these stories in your evidence?"

"Not a line," said Moulton, "except the letters bearing on the Beecher-Tilton case. I pray the Lord I may never be put through this ordeal in any other case. Why, I have fled the city, hidden myself, labored to the last minute to get these people to stand aloof, and save the world a horror; and, when I am catching it on every side for this sacrifice, Mr. Beecher writes me a letter and makes my answer public in order to appear to establish a point for him. That resolved me to make my second answer public. Beecher's habitual treachery since this crime cannot avail with me, nor will I see him further trample on Theodore Tilton, whom he has dragged through the fires of hell already."

Mr. Moulton further said that Beecher had long ago said to him: "Tilton comes no more to church; let us edge him out, drop his name. You must act with me."

Why, "Gath," said Moulton, "they call me a conspirator against Beecher. I can't be a tool. Here I have the papers by which I know where the guilt is. They call me a black-mailer. What has Beecher to give me? I am a member of a large business house, and I have continually given to Plymouth Church as liberally as any man there. I would have spared Mr. Beecher with money or blood, but when he defies me to produce these letters, supposing I will not, and that he will get a point on me and a new one on Theodore, he has played it too fine."

There is much more of another sort in the *Tribune's* correspondence—especially a description of a scene in Moulton's house, but, as there is no distinct allegation of authority from Moulton for this we omit it—and all the remainder of the letter, which is very long.

INTERNATIONAL RIFLE MATCH.

MONTREAL, Canada, Aug. 12.—In the international rifle match to-day for Brydges' challenge cup, in the second stage, the first prize was won by Capt. Boyd, of the Fifty-fourth Battalion; the second prize by Sergt. Baxter, of the Eighth Battalion, and third prize by Mr. Stenhouse, Montreal Rifle Corps.

For the City Stakes, the first prize was won by Col. Gildersleeve, N. Y. A. R. C.; the second prize by Capt. G. Copping, T. R. B., and the third prize by Capt. Boyde, of the Fifty-fourth Battalion. The battalion match was won by the Fifty-fourth Battalion, Prince of Wales second, and the Three Rivers Battalion third.

ARREST OF COUNTERFEITERS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug 12.—For some days past, A. M. Irving, the Sheriff of Davies County, and the Deputy United States Marshal, together with Detective Duckworth, of St. Louis, and Special United States Treasury Agent Carnes, of Kansas, have been in this city working up a counterfeiting case. The case culminated in the arrest of Robert L. Gillilan, a wealthy farmer and stock dealer, residing near Jamesport, Davis County, and G. W. Adams, a farmer and saloon keeper of Lindville, Iowa. The latter arrived on the morning train of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, in response to a telegram sent him requesting him to come with his baggage. At the depot he was taken into custody, and over $8,000 of counterfeit money found in his carpet-bag, consisting of fifties on the National Traders' Bank of Chicago, and some twenties and fifties of legal tender United States notes. The first named are so well executed as to be almost impossible of detection. Gillilan had sold several thousand dollars of the money to parties in this city, and has unquestionably disposed of large sums of it over North Missouri and Kansas. One Bradley was arrested in Kansas City last week for passing counterfeit money, which he had purchased of Gillilan. Both the men arrested were taken before the United States Commissioner. They waived an examination, and were committed to appear before the District Court at Jefferson City.

OIL FIRE AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Aug. 12.—The Standard Oil Works and the National Refinery, on the Allegheny River, in the Eighteenth Ward of Pittsburg, Penn., were burned last night. At 3 P. M. lightning struck an oil tank containing 3,009 barrels of oil, setting it on fire. About three hours afterward the tank overflowed, and the burning oil communicated with the buildings and tanks in the vicinity. The fire now covered a space of an acre and a half. The amount of oil destroyed is 9,500 barrels. All the buildings on the premises, valued at $12,000, are destroyed, also 12,000 empty barrels. The men on the premises escaped with difficulty. No lives were lost, so far as known. The total loss is estimated at $40,000 to $55,000, on which there is insurance of about $20,000, divided among the following companies: Pittsburg, Monongahela, National of Allegheny, and Boatmen's. At 11 o'clock the fire was under control; and the other refineries adjoining are considered out of danger. A tank at Fairview Oil Works, on the other side of the river, was also struck by lightning and 3,000 barrels oil were burned, on which there was no insurance.

ALABAMA NEW COTTON AND CORN CROPS.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 12.—The first bale of new cotton, received yesterday, sold for twenty-three and a half cents. It was shipped to Mobile by first train. It weighed 403 pounds, and classed Low Middling. The second bale, just received from Lownde County, brought at auction twenty-five cents, and has been sent to New-York. It weighed 556 pounds, and classed Low Middling. Corn and cotton are suffering from drought. Good crops of both are made, but the decrease in acreage of cotton is fully twenty per cent.

THE WISCONSIN SUPREME COURT ADJOURNED.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Aug. 12.—The Supreme Court, to-day, adjourned for two weeks, when the decision in the railroad injunction case will be given.

CHURCH STRUCK BY LIGHTNING.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 12.—At Tremont Village, about six miles north of Springfield, Ohio, lightning struck a church spire about 4 o'clock [illegible] the vestibule awaiting a funeral service. Five of the ladies were seriously injured, and their condition considered critical. Up to midnight no deaths had occasion.

THE AMERICAN BASE-BALL PLAYERS IN ENGLAND.

The London *Standard* of the 31st ult. contains the following notice of the Americans at Liverpool: "Yesterday the American base ball players, who have come over to England for the purpose of giving Englishmen an insight into the details of the game of base-ball, the national pastime of America, made their first appearance at Liverpool, at Edgehill, the ground having been kindly given for their use by the Liverpool Cricket Club. It may be as well to state that the players represent the two champion clubs of America, the Boston Red Stockings and the Athletics of Philadelphia, the former the present, the letter the ex-champions. Since their arrival on Monday last, great interest has been manifested in Liverpool in their doings, and the short practice that they had each afternoon produced a very favorable impression in favor of the game. Indeed, but for the counter-attraction of the cricket match between the Zingari and the Gentlemen of Lancashire, at Lord Sefton's seat, in Croxteth Park, the attendance would have been very large, though as it was the number was very greatly in excess of anything known on the Liverpool ground. Shortly before 3 o'clock, the hour fixed upon for commencement, the Americans reached the ground, and after the usual preparations of altering, marking out the grounds, &c., the game was opened. The players were dressed in the uniforms of their clubs as used in America, the Bostons having red stockings, white flannel knickerbockers, white shirts, with "Boston" across the breast, and white flannel caps, with red trimming. The Athletics, on the other hand, had the same white suit, though they were well distinguished from their opponents by blue stockings, the word "Athletics" in blue letters, with plain white caps. The appearance of the players was greeted with much applause, and it was well deserved, for a smarter collection of athletes, or a finer-looking body of men it would be impossible to find, all of them being lithe, active, and wonderfully agile in the field. To-morrow (Saturday) the champions give their second exhibition on the ground of the Manchester Cricket Club, at Manchester. Everywhere the visitors seem likely to have a hearty welcome, as Mr. Pullman (of the American sleeping cars) has granted them free use of his cars while in England, and the Midland Railway Company has generously placed a special train at their disposal from Manchester, on Sunday morning, stopping at Matlock for two hours en route. On Monday they make their first appearance on the ground of the Marylebone Club at Lord's, and the same evening they will be entertained by the Marylebone Club to a grand dinner at Lord's. Among the players is Mr. J. L. Kent, of Harvard College, one of the best young players in the country—a fine athlete, standing about six feet three inches high.

COTTON IN FLORIDA.

The Tallahassee (Fla.) *Sentinel* of the 8th inst. says: "The cotton crop in this county gives promise of a most abundant yield this season, and, as a consequence, the planters are animated with very sanguine hopes. On nearly every plantation in the county picking has commenced, and by the end of next week the feathery staple of this year's growth will have made its appearance in the market. There is some talk of the caterpillar, but few fears. The splendid weather we are having is operating in the most favorable manner against this destructive pest, and even in plantations where they have appeared in considerable numbers, their efforts are looked upon with diffidence. Viewed from the most unfavorable standpoint, the damage they can do will be but slight."

All persons of becoming taste should use the best and most refined of all hair preparations, MORSE'S LUXURENE, a late discovery of purified, deodorized cocoa-nut oil, &c. For sale by all leading druggists at 50 cents, and wholesale by JOHN F. HENRY, CURRAN & Co., C. N. CRITTENTON, and others in New-York.—*Advertisement.*

"I feel that my comfort depends upon WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY."—J. SHAW, Saugus, Mass. For sale by Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

Established 1815.
WM. EVERDELL'S SONS,
ENGRAVERS, PRINTERS, AND STATIONERS,
No. 104 Fulton st.
No branch offices.

The Praise of Sozodont, like the famous article itself, is in almost everybody's mouth. The people know that it preserves as well as beautifies the teeth. Hence it is the standard tooth wash of the period.

Hair Dye.—W. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye is splendid; best in the world. Never fails. Established thirty-seven years. Sold by druggists everywhere. Sold and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S celebrated Wig and Toupée Factory, No. 16 Bond st., New-York.

Brown's Vermifuge Comfits, or Worm LOZENGES, give the best possible effect. Children having worms require immediate attention. 25c. a box.

Tourists Should Obtain Lundborg's California Water, the new toilet luxury. Cooling and refreshing.

MARRIED.

LANE—CARTER.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. Francis Bottome, LORING LANE to ELLENOR I., daughter of Thomas Carter, all of this City.

ROE—BOGART.—At Bozeman, Montana Territory, July 29, 1874, by Rev. T. C. Iliff, CHAS. F. ROE, Second United States Cavalry, to KATE B., daughter of John B. Bogart, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

DIED.

BARNES.—On Tuesday, Aug. 11, at St. Albans, Vt., of apoplexy, AMBROSE W. BARNES.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

BOWDEN.—In Brooklyn, Tuesday, Aug. 11, ROBERT BOWDEN, in the 59th year of his age.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 252 Steuben st., near De Kalb av., Friday, at 2 o'clock.
☞ Montgomery, (Ala.) and Charleston, (S. C.) papers please copy.

BLANCO.—On Monday, Aug. 10, BARTOLOME BLANCO, native of Galicia, Spain, aged 73 years.
Funeral services at St. Ann's Church, East 12th st., between 3d and 4th avs., on Thursday, the 13th inst., at 9 o'clock A. M., where a solemn high mass will be celebrated for the repose of his soul. His friends are respectfully invited to attend. The remains will be interred in Calvary Cemetery.

BRIDGE.—On Sunday morning, after a short illness, CHARLES BRIDGE.
His friends, and those of his brother Edward are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of Edward Bridge, No. 306 State st., Brooklyn, on Thursday afternoon at 3 o'clock.

BUNCE.—At Astoria, Long Island, Aug. 11, ELIZA ANN, wife of George F. Bunce, aged 73 years.
Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Thursday, 13th, at 2 P. M., from her late residence, corner Jamaica avenue and the Crescent, Astoria. Boat leaves Peck slip at 1:10 P. M.

COFFIN.—On Tuesday, the 11th inst., THEODOSIA, widow of the late Charles G. Coffin, in the 83d year of her age.
Relatives and friends of the family and those of her sons, Paul Chase and Charles H. Coffin, and of her sons-in-law, Robert Prothéroe and Samuel Shethar, are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, No. 44 West 33d st., at 1 o'clock Friday afternoon, 14th inst. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn.

EVANS.—At William's Bridge, N. Y., Tuesday, Aug. 11, Mrs. HANNAH EVANS, aged 82 years.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Jacob Varian, No. 22 Leroy st., New-York City, on Thursday, 13th inst., 2 P. M.

JONES.—At Broad Stairs, England, July 25, LEWIS COLFORD, only son of the late Isaac Colford Jones.
Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Mark's Church, Tarrytown, at 12 A. M. on Friday, the 14th inst. Train leaves Grand Central Depot at 10:45 A. M. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the train.

LEEDS.—At Georgetown, Conn., Tuesday, Aug. 11, WILLIAM DWIGHT, son of Robert and Rebecca B. Leeds, aged 18 months.
Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral from No. 229 West 45th st., on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 13, at 3 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, LAWRENCE J. MOORE, aged 74 years.
The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this Thursday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at his late residence, No. 475 Greenwich st.

NASH.—On Monday evening, 10th inst., at his residence, No. 129 East 52d st., ALANSON NASH, in the 74th year of his age.
The remains will be taken to Williamsburg, Mass., on Thursday morning, and funeral services observed there at 5 o'clock P. M.

PETERS.—Of congestion of the brain, JAMES JUDSON, infant son of Jas. E. and Annie J. Peters, aged 8 months and 9 days.
Funeral will take place on Friday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M., from No. 978 Lafayette av., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

SPENCER.—On Wednesday, the 12th inst., at "Trinity Chapel Home," MARIA SPENCER, aged 84 years.

SMITH.—On Sunday, 9th inst., at his residence, No. 3 East 27th st., THOMAS U. SMITH, late President of the Mercantile Trust Company.
The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the Presbyterian Church, in 5th av., corner of 19th st., Friday morning, 14th inst., at 10:15 o'clock.

TUCKER.—On Wednesday, Aug. 12, ANNA ELIZA TUCKER, daughter of Edward C. and Emily A. Tucker, aged 6 months and 5 days.
The relatives and friends of the family, and also of her grandparents, Robert Thompson, Jr., and Wells Phillips, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her grandmother, Mrs. Moses Tucker, No. 9 West 37th st., on Friday, Aug. 14, at 10:30 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

YOUNGS.—At Oyster Bay Cove, Aug. 12, DANIEL YOUNGS, in the 91st year of his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at his late residence, on Saturday, Aug. 15, at 1:30 o'clock P. M., without further notice. Carriages will meet the morning train at Syosset, which leaves Hunter's Point at 10 A. M. and returns at 4 P. M.

MISCELLANEOUS.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Aug. 15, 1874, will close at this office as follows: On TUESDAY, at 11 A. M.; on WEDNESDAY, at 12 M.; on THURSDAY, at 11 A. M., and on SATURDAY, at 5 and 11 A. M. T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

CANCER CURED WITHOUT THE KNIFE or pain; diseases of females a specialty, by Prof. J. M. COMINS, M. D., No. 143 East 26th st.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

New-York, Wednesday, June 12, 1874.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	68	Tar, bbls	67
Bees-wax, pks	7	Resin, bbls	7,642
Cotton, bales	909	Oil-cake, pks	483
Copper, bbls	216	Cut-meats, pks	200
Dried Fruit, pks	46	Lard, pks	1,399
Eggs, bbls	1,601	Stearine, pks	4
Flour, bbls	10,772	Butter, pks	2,383
Wheat, bushels	86,589	Cheese, pks	13,391
Corn, bushels	214,489	Tallow, pks	15
Oats, bushels	68,360	Pea-nuts, bags	67
Malt, bushels	2,800	Rice, pks	150
Grass-seed, bags	150	Starch, bxs	1,471
Beans, bbls	336	Tea, half chests	36
Hops, bales	27	Tobacco, hhds	711
Hides, No.	971	Tobacco, bxs. & cs.	1,283
Hides, bales	15	Whisky, bbls	415
Leather, sides	3,842	Wool, bales	329
Sp. Turpentine, bbls	876		

The export clearances hence for foreign ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Beaver and Pearl streets, were as follows:

By the steamer Calabria, for Liverpool—22 hhds. Tobacco, 8 tcs. Tobacco, 300 bxs. Tobacco, 21 bales Leather, 68 pks. Tea, 500 bales Cotton, 200 bales Hops, 5,523 bxs. Cheese, 7 pks. Domestics, 20,775 bushels Wheat, 1 case Skins.

By the brig Domenico, for Gloucester—23,846 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Frugoni e Devoto, for Cork—26,400 bushels Wheat.

By the brig Lophema, for Liverpool—2,176 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Italia, for Glasgow—175 puncheons Syrup, 5,500 bbls. Flour, 5,074 bxs. Cheese, 150 cases Sewing-machines, 509 pieces Lignumvitæ; 270 bxs. Starch, 1,727 bbls. Resin, 25 bxs. Dyestuff, 26 hhds. Tobacco, 836 Oars, 110 pks. Butter, 12 bbls. Sperm-oil, 195 cases Sewing-machine Cases, 38,300 bushels Wheat, 107 hhds. Tobacco, 200 bales Hair, 211 bags Waste.

By the bark Self Erikson, for Havre—4,060 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Ellen Maria, for Corunna—600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 3,350 cases Refined Petroleum, 7,200 Staves.

By the steamer Frankfurt, for Bremen—50 bbls. Beef, 2 cases Organs, 12 pks. Machinery, 130 bxs. Bacon, 5,574 bxs. Cheese, 385 pks. Butter, 973 cases Tobacco, 3 pks. Agricultural Implements, 4,161 bags Corn, 150 tcs. Lard, 100 bags Seed, 131 hhds. Tobacco, 120 pks. Hardware, 30 pks. Casings.

By the bark Onwe, for London—24,676 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Fortuna, for Stettin—2,247 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Humboldt, for Stettin—1 Piano, 50 bbls. Lubricating Oil, 4,000 bushels Corn, 1 box Cartridges, 1 box Arms, 1 box Rifles, 101 bxs. Revolvers, 11 pks. Machinery, 295 cks. Copper, 50 hhds. Tallow, 1,375 tcs. Lard, 146 bxs. Bacon, 100 bxs. Tapioca, 20 bbls. Flour, 2,650 bbls. Resin.

By the bark Jacob, for Liverpool—33,969 bushels Corn.

ASHES—Pots dull; quoted at $6 75 ₱ 100 lbs. Pearls wholly nominal.

BEES-WAX—In less demand; Yellow quoted at 31c.@ [illegible] ₱ lb.

COFFEE—Has been very quiet; prices ruling nominally as in our last. We quote invoices thus: Rio, ordinary, 18c.@18½c.; fair, 19c.@19½c.; good, 19¾c.@20c.; prime, 20¾c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18c.@22¼c., gold; Java, 24c.@28c.; Maracaibo, 18½c.@22c.; Porto Rico, 19½c.@21c.; Costa Rica, 20c.@21½c.; Mexican, 20c.@21c.; San Domingo, 16½c.@17c.; Laguayra, 20½c.@21½c.; Ceylon, 18½c.@22c.; Savanilla, 18c.@21½c.; Curacoa, 18c.@20c., and Jamaica, 18c.@21c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—Has been more active for early delivery at essentially unchanged prices. Sales, 2,260 bales, including 657 bales to shippers, 1,268 bales to spinners, and 335 bales to speculators. And for forward delivery, a moderately-active trade has been noted, opening more firmly, but subsequently receding slightly, and closing about steady. Sales have been reported since our last of 15,300 bales, (of which 2,600 bales were on last evening, and 12,700 bales to-day,) and 1,700 bales at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with August options closing at 16⅛c.@16 3-16c.; September, 16 3-16c.@16 7-32c.; October, 16 1-32c.; November, 15 15-16c.@15 31-32c.; December, 15 31-32c., ₱ lb. The receipts at this port to-day were 909 bales, including 81 bales from Norfolk, 576 bales from Charleston, 28 bales from Savannah, 69 bales from Washington, N. C., and 155 bales ₱ railroad. The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 691 bales, and thus far this week 3,007 bales, against 3,501 bales same time last week; and since the 1st of September last 3,761,424 bales, against 3,569,890 bales the previous season. Consolidated (four days) exports to Great Britain, 4,396 bales; to the Continent, —— bales; stock in New-York, 86,031 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 148,386 bales. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝
Good Ordinary	15⅛	15¼	15½	15½
Strict Good Ordinary	15⅝	15¾ 15	15-16 15	15-16
Low Middling	16⅛	16¼	16½	16½
Middling	17	17⅛	17⅜	17⅜
Good Middling	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	18⅝

EARTHENWARE—Has been in very limited request, with values quoted nominally as before.

EGGS—Have been in fair request, and held more firmly within the range of 16c.@24c. for ordinary to extra choice, with the main call reported in stock available at from 18c.@19c. for prime to choice.

FISH—The general market shows less animation. The demand has been fair for Dry Cod, but quite moderate for most other kinds. Dry Cod quoted at $4 50@$5 50 ₱ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $10@$18; No. 2 at $10@$11; No. 3 at $8@$10 ₱ bbl.; Pickled Herrings at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herrings at 35c.@40c. for Scaled, and 25c.@30c. for No. 1 ₱ box. Dutch Herring, $1 25 ₱ keg.

FLOUR AND MEAL—A fairly active business has been reported in State and Western Flour at about previous prices. The feature of the day's movements has been the comparatively lively trade in shipping extras, mainly for the English, but in good part also for the West India and South American markets. The purchases embraced about 5,100 bbls. regular shipping extras at from $5 50@$5 85 for standard to choice; and 4,700 bbls. City Mill stock within our range. In most other grades the transactions have been on a restricted scale at the current quotations. The sales since our last have been 18,250 bbls., of all grades, including Sour Flour at $5@$6 25, mostly at $5 25@$5 50; poor to choice No. 2 at $3 90@$4 35, chiefly at $3 75@$4 15; inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 25, chiefly at $4 90@$5 10; inferior to choice Extra State at $5 35@$5 75, chiefly at $5 50@$5 75; choice to very fancy do. and City Mills Extra at $5 75@$6 75, mainly at $6 25@$6 75; poor to very choice shipping Extra Western at $5 30@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50@$5 85; poor to choice round-hoop Ohio at $5 35@$5 85, mainly at $5 50@$5 75; poor to very good Minnesota Extra, for shipping, at $5 50@$6 10, and trade and family Extras as last quoted.…Southern Flour has been very quiet at about former figures. Sales have been reported since our last of 700 bbls., in lots, at $5 45@$7 for poor to very choice shipping, and $7 05@$9 50 for ordinary to choice Family Extra ₱ bbl. Canada Flour wholly nominal.…Rye Flour continues in moderate demand within the range of from $5 20@$6 50 for fine to very choice Superfine; sales, 400 bbls., chiefly at $6 15@$6 45 for Superfine ₱ bbl.…Corn-meal has been in moderately active request within the range from $3 50@$4 50 for very inferior to very choice Yellow Western; $3 80@$4 15 for White Western; $3 85@$4 15 for Jersey, and $4 70 for Brandywine; sales have been reported of 1,250 bbls., chiefly Western Yellow, at $3 85@$4 10, and Brandywine at $4 70 ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in less confident demand for shipment, as well as home use, and prices have been quoted 1c.@1½c. a bushel lower, under more urgent offerings, particularly of other than Milwaukee stock. Winter Wheat has been in moderate request, with the advantage as to price rather in favor of buyers, though holders of prime New Amber have been unwilling to yield from asking rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 141,000 bushels at $1 30@$1 36 for No. 1 Spring, from track and afloat, chiefly at $1 35@$1 36 for Milwaukee, and $1 30@$1 31 for Chicago car stock; $1 28 for ordinary No. 1 Duluth Spring, in store; $1 28@$1 30 for No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, car stock, with $1 30 bid for prime, afloat; $1 23@$1 24½ for No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store and afloat; $1 15@$1 33 for ungraded Spring; $1 32@$1 35, chiefly at $1 33, for New Amber Western; $1 28@$1 32 for new Red Western; $1 28@$1 28 for old Red and Amber Western; $1 35@$1 45 for new White Western and Southern, and $1 31 for new Amber and White Tennessee, together.…Corn has been more active and quoted firm. The export and home trade inquiry has been good. Sales have been reported since our last, 215,000 bushels at 79c.@80c. for poor to prime Mixed Western, chiefly on the basis of 80c. for prime sailing vessel stock; 80½c.@81½c. for High Mixed and Yellow Western; and 93c.@97c. for White do. And for forward delivery, of prime Mixed Western, 100,000 bushels last half of August and first half of September, and 25,000 bushels, September options, at 80c. ₱ bushel.…Rye dull and unsettled; a few car lots of new sold within the range of 90c.@95c., including new Western (1 car-load) at 94c.…Barley nominally as in our last.…Of Barley-malt 5,500 bushels two-rowed State were reported sold at $1 47½@$1 50 ₱ bushel.…Oats have been in less demand and quoted decidedly lower, new closing heavy and very irregularly. Sales have been reported since our last of 66,500 bushels at 55c.@65c. for new Mixed Western, chiefly at 60c.@63c. for fair to about prime average samples; 56c.@68c. for very poor to very choice new White do., and 70c.@75c. for old Mixed and White. Included in the sales were 9,400 bushels old White Western on private terms. For forward delivery, sales have also been reported of 20,000 bushels new Mixed Western, (No. 2 Chicago,) September option, at 50c. ₱ bushel.…A fair jobbing demand has been noted for Feed within the range of $20@$32 ₱ ton.…The Albany *Argus* says of the Oat movement toward tide-water: "We mentioned in our weekly report of yesterday that not a bushel of Oats had been shipped last week by canal from Buffalo, and that there was not afloat on the canal a bushel of Oats that had been shipped from Oswego or Buffalo. The tide-water receipts from the canals for the first week of August report the delivery of 2,800 bushels of Oats, distributed as follows: At Albany, 2,100 bushels; West Troy, 100 bushels; New-York, 100 bushels. Where in the history of the canals, when the canals were navigable throughout their entire length, can a report be found showing the delivery at New-York, in one week, of only 100 bushels Oats! The rail shipments of Oats, through and from Buffalo during canal navigation, have never been below 142,000 bushels a week, and have been as high as 336,000 bushels a week."

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Of Domestic Cloth 500 rolls sold at 13¾c.; market otherwise quiet but steady.

HAY AND STRAW—There has been a moderate trade noted in Bale Hay at about steady prices, with shipping stock, poor to strictly choice, quoted at 70c.@$1, and the range of retailing qualities at from $1@$1 40 ₱ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 70c.@80c. Straw continues in moderate request, with Oat within the range of 75c.@95c., and Rye at 40c.@70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HEMP—There has been more animation in Jute Butts, sales having been reported of 2,000 bales to arrive at 2⅞c., currency. Market otherwise dull. We quote: American Hemp at $140@$145 for Undressed, and $220@$300 for Dressed, ₱ ton; Manila, 8c.@9½c.; Sisal, 6½c.@6¾c., gold; Jute, 3½c.@6⅛c., gold; Jute Butts, 2⅞c.@2⅞c., currency ₱ lb.; North River Flax, 15c.@17c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canada, 15c.@18c.

HIDES—Have been rather quiet, but stiffly held; stock further reduced, the moderate sales having exceeded the light arrivals. Sales 400 green salted West Indies, 403 Texas, and 220 green salted Texas and Kips on private terms. We quote Dry Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 25 to 27 lbs., 26c.@27c.; Buenos Ayres, 20 to 25 lbs., 26½c., Montevideo, 20½ to 21½ lbs., 5¾c.; Rio Grande, 20 to 22 lbs., 25c.; Orinoco, 21 to 23 lbs., 24c.; California, 22 to 25 lbs., 24c.; Central American, 18 to 21 lbs., 22½c.@23c.; Puerto Cabello and Laguayra, 20 to 22 lbs., 20½c.@21½c.; Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande Kips, 9 to 13 lbs., 26c.; Truxillo, 15 to 17 lbs., 22c.; Zanzibar, 10 to 12 lbs., 18c., all gold, selected; Sierra Leone, 9 to 10 lbs., 28c., currency, selected; Galveston, 20 to 25 lbs., 21c.@22c.; Indianola and San Antonio, 20 to 25 lbs., 21c.@23c.; Corpus Christi, 20 to 25 lbs., 23c.; Southern, 12 to 18 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, as they run. And Dry-salted Hides thus: Chili, 29 to 32 lbs., 18c.; Maranham, 25 to 28 lbs., 18c.@18½c.; Pernambuco, 28 to 30 lbs., 15c.; Bahia, 28 to 30 lbs., 14c.; Maracaibo, 20 to 33 lbs., 16c.; Savanilla, 26 to 30 lbs., 14c., gold, as they run; Matamoras, 24 to 28 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, as they run; Texas and Southern, 22 to 30 lbs., 13c.@13½c., currency, as they run. Wet-salted Hides thus: Buenos Ayres, 45 to 50 lbs., [illegible] … Rio Grande, [illegible] … Cal- [illegible] 11½c.@13c.; Texas knife, 60 to 80 lbs., 11c., Southern, 20 to 50 lbs., 10c.; City Slaughter, Ox, 60 to 75 lbs., 11½c.: City Slaughter, Cow, 45 to 60 lbs., 9c.@9½c., currency, selected. East India stock thus: Calcutta Slaughter, 9½ to 12½ lbs., 15½c.@17c.; Calcutta Dead Green, 8 to 9 lbs., 13½c., Calcutta Buffalo, 19 to 22 lbs., 13c.@13½c., gold. The stock in first hands was 119,900 Hides and 1,293 bales do., against 183,600 Hides and 847 bales do. same time last year.

HOPS—There has been rather more call for supplies, especially for the finer grades, which have been held with more confidence. American, new, good to choice, quoted at 20c.@25c.; American, new, low to fair, 10c.@15c.; Yearlings, 13c.@20c.; Olds, 8c.@10c.; Bavarians, (genuine,) 20c.@25c.; Bavarians, (patent,) 18c.@20c.; English, 18c.@22c.; Belgians, (nominal,) 12c.@17c.; Californians, 20c.@27½c. ₱ lb.

LEATHER—The demand has been good for the better qualities of stock at firm rates. We quote sole thus: Hemlock tannages, light, 27c.@27½c. for Buenos Ayres, 25½c.@26c. for Orinoco, and 26c. for California; Medium, 29c.@30c. for Buenos Ayres; 26c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 28c.@28½c. for California; Heavy, 28½c.@29½c. for Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27½c. for Orinoco, and 27½c.@28½c. for California; good damaged stock, 23c.@26c.; poor do., 17c.@20c. ₱ lb.…Crop Slaughter thus: Light Backs, 36c.@38c.; Middle Backs, 37c.@40c.; Light Crop, 33c.@35c.; Middle Crop, 34c.@36c.; Heavy Crop, 35c.@36½c. ₱ lb.…Texas thus: Light, 32c.@34c.; Middle and Over Crop, 33c.@36c.; Bellies, 17c.@20c.; Rough Hemlock, 27c.@31c.; Rough Oak, 32c.@35c. ₱ lb.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive at unchanged quotations. We quote: Cuba Muscovado Refining, (50 test,) 41½c.; Grocery do. at 43c.@48c.; Cuba Centrif. gal, 35c.@38c.; Porto Rico, 44c.@67½c., the latter for fancy; Barbados, 45c.@48c.; Demerara, 40c.@55c.; New-Orleans, 78c.@85c., the latter for fancy.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been quite active and quoted firm; sales, 3,930 bbls. Strained, part to arrive, chiefly on the basis of $2 25; 500 bbls. good Strained at $2 27½; 500 bbls. good Strained and No. 2 at $2 30, and 1,750 bbls. Pale, part at $4 75 ₱ 280 lbs.…Nothing really new in Tar or Pitch.…Spirits Turpentine dull at 36c. for merchantable.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been quiet and rather weak in price; 2,000 bbls., in bulk, sold at 5c.…Refined dull here at 11¾c.@11⅞c.; sales, 5,000 bbls. at 11¾c.…At Philadelphia, 7,000 bbls., August and early September options, sold at 11⅝c.; Refined, in cases, 17c.@17¼c.…Naphtha at 8c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been quite dull for early delivery, only 50 bbls. Western Mess having been reported sold at $23 50. Other kinds nominal. And for forward delivery, 250 bbls. Western Mess, September, at $23 25.…Dressed Hogs moderately inquired for, with best City quoted at 9c.@9½c., and grass-fed stock at from 8¼c.@8¾c.…Cut-meats steady, with sales noted of 500 Pickled Shoulders at 8¼c.; small lots of Smoked Shoulders at 9¼c.; 1,20 Pickled Hams at 14c.@14¼c.; small lots of Smoked Hams at 16c.@16½c.; 50 bxs. Rib Bellies at 11½c.; 25 bxs. Clear Bellies at 12½c.…Bacon firm, but without activity; 140 bxs. City Long Clear sold at 11⅝c., quoted at 11½c.@11⅝c. Short Clear scarce, and held at 12c.…Lard has been in more confident demand, chiefly on speculative account, closing much more firmly. Sales have been reported, for early delivery, of 250 tcs. Western Steam at 14¼c.; 75 tcs. City at 13¾c.@14c. And for forward delivery, of Western Steam, 250 tcs., August option, at 14¼c.; 2,750 tcs., September, at 14½c.@14 5-16c., closing at 14 5-16c., and 750 tcs., seller the remainder of the year, at 10⅞c.@11c., closing at 11c.…Beef has been quiet and somewhat irregular. We quote at from $12@$13 50 for Plain Mess, $13 50@$15 for Extra Mess, $20@$22 for Prime Mess, $23@$24 for India Mess, $24@$25 for Extra do., ₱ tierce. Beef Hams at $27 for best Summer-cured Western.…Butter meets with a comparatively ready sale, especially the finer qualities of stock, at firm and buoyant prices. We quote the range on firkins, tubs and pails from 23c.@33c. for ordinary to very choice State and near-by products; 33c.@35c. for extra choice; 19c.@24c. for ordinary to choice Western, and 25c.@27c. for fancy do.…Cheese has been more confidently sought after, with State Factory, fair to fancy, quoted at 11c.@13½c., chiefly at 11½c.@13c. for good to choice, and 13¼c. for fancy; State Dairy, 7c.@12½c.; Western, 6c.@12½c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Has been quite moderately dealt in, even in a jobbing way, with Carolina quoted at $8@$9 75 for common to choice; Rangoon at $5 37½@$6 75, free, and $2 87½@$3 12½, gold, in bond, and Patna, free, at $7 25@$7 37½ ₱ 100 lbs.

SALT—Has been quoted steady, on a moderate movement, with Liverpool Ground quoted at $1@$1 10; Liverpool Fine at $1 65@$2 75, from store; Turk's Island, &c., from store, 26c.@30c.

SEEDS—Have been comparatively dull but quoted firm. Calcutta quoted nominal at $2 50, gold, here, and $2 37½, gold, to arrive. Rough Flax has been quoted on the basis of $2 07½@$2 10. Clover at 10c.@10¼c.; Timothy at $3 35@$3 50 ₱ bushel.

SKINS—The general market has been very firm, with a fairly active demand noted for the leading kinds. We quote Deer thus: Honduras, 65c.; Vera Cruz, 62½c.; Guatemala, 62½c. net trimmed, 55c.; Sisal, 63c.; Central American, 57½c.@65c.; Angostura, 50c.; Para, 67c.; Puerto Cabello, 55c.@57½c., currency, ₱ lb.; Tampico Goat, 57½c.@60c.; Matamoras, 57½c.@60c.; Buenos Ayres, 47½c.@50c.; Payta, 50c.; Curacoa, 52½c.@55c.; Cape, 38c.@42c.; Madras, ₱ skin, 47½c.@50c.; Patna, 34c.@37½c., currency, ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Raws have been quoted about as before, on a very slow trade. Sales 386 hhds. good common to fair Refining Cuba, at 7⅝c.@7⅞c.; and 40 bxs. Muscovado at 7¾c. We quote, more or less nominally, fair Refining at 7⅞c.; good do. at 8⅛c.; prime do., 8¼c.; fair to very choice Grocery do., 8¼c.@9c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8¾c.@9¼c.; Manila (bags, 7¼c.@7⅞c.; Molasses Sugar, 7c.@7⅞c.; Melado, 4½c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been rather quiet, with crushed quoted at 10¾c., Powdered at 10¾c.@10⅞c., Granulated at 10¾c.; A's at 9⅞c.@10⅛c., and Yellow at 8½c.@9¾c. ₱ lb.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good demand, and prices have favored sellers; prime to choice stock offered reservedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 147,000 lbs. fair to prime, at 7¾c.@8¼c., with choice quoted up to 8⅜c.…Stearine held above the views of buyers, and inactive.

WHISKY—Firm at $1 01 ₱ gallon, on a more active market. Sales, 500 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The general market has been quiet. Grain room on the berth has been offered reservedly and quoted rather firmer, checking business. The movements in general cargo have been on a restricted scale at about previous figures. In the chartering line, the demand for tonnage has been moderate, and in the local market, mainly for vessels suited to the Petroleum and Grain trades, at essentially unaltered quotations.…For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain at 6½d.@7d ₱ bushel; and, by steam, 300 bxs. Bacon at 30s.; 1,250 bxs. Cheese at 35s. ₱ ton, with Grain rates wholly nominal, higher figures claimed. Also, a ship, 950 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms. And a British bark, 680 tons, with Sugar, reported from Ancon and Cheripi, at 70s.@72s. 6d.; a British bark, 390 tons, with Sugar, from Malabrigo, at 77s. 6d.; a ship, 846 tons, with Sugar and Cotton, reported from Ancon and Lupe, at 65s. and 120s.; a British ship, 1,167 tons, with Nitrate, reported from Iquique, at 63s. 9d.; also, a ship, 1,400 tons, another, 1,000 tons, and an American ship, 1,493 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 80s.@81s. 3d.; a British ship, 447 tons, with Deals, reported from Miramichi, at 82s. 6d.; and another, 830 tons, with do., reported La Have, at 80s.…For London, by sail, 16,000 bushels Grain, in bulk, at 7d.; 8,000 bushels do., in bags, at 7½d. ₱ bushel, and equal to about 3,000 to 4,000 bbls. Flour, reported at 2s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., (all cargo for an Austrian bark, 930 tons.) Also, a British bark, 332 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms; and a British ship, 1,509 tons, and another, 1,000 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John at 85s.…For Bristol, by steam, 1,000 bbls. Flour at 3s. ₱ bbl.; and an Italian ship, 1,333 tons, with general cargo, on private terms, and placed on the berth in Messrs. E. E. Morgan's Sons' line. Also, an Austrian bark, 651 tons, hence, with about 4,000 quarters Grain at 4s. 8d. ₱ quarter, and a Norwegian bark, 381 tons, hence, with about 2,500 bbls. Refined Petroleum at 4s. 6d. ₱ bbl.…For Barrow, a British ship, 868 tons, with deals and Birch, reported from St. John, at 85s. and 38s.…For Glasgow, by steam, 1,850 bxs. Cheese, part at 40s.; also a bark, 575 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 85s.…For the United Kingdom, direct, a British brig, 446 tons, (now here,) with Sea Island Cotton-seed and Naval Stores, from Charleston, at 35s., and 5s. 3d. and 7s. 3d.…For Cork and orders, an Italian bark, 625 tons, hence, with about 4,200 quarters Grain, at 4s. 9d., with short lay days. And a British bark, 622 tons, and two American ships, 1,411 and 919 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms.…For Clonakilty, a British brig, 172 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 87s. 6d.…For Wexford, a British brig, 342 tons, with Deals, reported from St. John, at 87s. 6d.…For Antwerp, a British bark, with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 5s. ₱ bbl.…For Stettin, by steam, 4,000 bushels Grain, 1,400 pks. Provisions, 50 hhds. Tallow, 2,650 bbls. Resin, and 800 pks. Merchandise, reported at current rates.…For London, a Norwegian bark, 461 tons, hence, with Grain, on private terms.…For Gibraltar, by sail, 100 bbls. Flour and 1,000 cases Petroleum, on private terms; and 68 cases Tobacco, at 15c.…For Gibraltar, and orders, an American bark, 459 tons, with equal to about 3,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 5s. 6d. for the Mediterranean, and 6s. 6d. to the Adriatic; and an Italian bark, 549 tons, with about 3,500 bbls. do. at 5s. 4½d. and 6s. 4½d.…For Bremen, by sail, 500 bbls. Resin on private terms, and by steam, 13,000 bushels Corn at 10d. ₱ bushel; 130 hhds. and 975 cases Tobacco at 40s. and 30s. respectively; 675 pks. Lard, Bacon, and Butter at 30s., and 220 pks. Merchandise at current rates.…For Cette, an Italian bark, 450 tons, hence, with Staves, reported on the basis of $45 for extra heavy Pipe.…For a Mediterranean port direct, a ship, with Tobacco, from New-Orleans, on private terms.…For the River Platte, a British bark, 424 tons, with Lumber, from St. John, reported at $20 50.…For Sourabaya, a German ship, 621 tons, hence, with about 20,000 cases Petroleum at 37½c.…For St. John, P. R., a schooner, 1?9 tons, with Lumber, reported from Annapolis, (N. S.,) or Bear River, at $8.…For Barbados, and a market, a schooner, 141 tons, with Lumber, reported from St. John, at $7 50, with options of Porto Rico and Demerara at $8@$8 50.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 12—12:30 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜@92½ for money; 92½@92⅝ for the account.

3 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅝. The rate of discount in the open market for three months' bills is 3⅝ ₱ cent., which is ⅜ ₱ cent. below the Bank of England rate.

4:30 P. M.—Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92⅝@92¾. The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £220,000. Paris dispatches quote Rentes at 63f. 80c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 12.—United States 5-20 Bonds 99 for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 12—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is strong; Middling Uplands, 8¼d.@8⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 8⅜d.@8½d.; sales, 18,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable August, at 8¾d. Provisions—Bacon—Long Clear Middles, 51s. 6d.; Short Clear Middles, 53s. 6d.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day 11,100 bales were American. Breadstuffs—The market is quiet.

5:30 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October, at 8 5-16d. Provisions—Cheese, 61s. 6d. Lard, 62s. 9d.

6 P. M.—Cotton—Sales on the basis of Middling Uplands, nothing below Good Ordinary, deliverable October and November, at 8 5-16d.

LONDON, Aug. 12—3 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 9¼d. ₱ gallon.

Evening.—Common Resin, 6s. 3d. Linseed Oil, 27s. 9d.

ANTWERP, Aug. 12.—Petroleum, 26f. for fine Pale American.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 12.—Cotton firm; Middling, 16⅞c.; Low Middling, 16c.; Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Ordinary, 11¾c.; net receipts, 212 bales; gross receipts, 213 bales; sales, 500 bales; last evening, 650 bales; stock, 16,837 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 12.—Cotton nominal; asking higher; Middling, 16¼c.; net receipts, 10 bales; gross receipts, 10 bales; sales, 16 bales; stock, 7,066 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 15¾c.; net receipts, 170 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 5,388 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; Good Ordinary, 14¾c.; net receipts, 4 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 3,515 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 12.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; [illegible]

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, Wednesday, Aug. 12, Hugh N. Camp sold, by order of the Supreme Court in foreclosure, under the direction of Elliot Sandford, Esq., Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 16.8 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, 150 feet west of Second avenue, to S. T. Meyer for $2,000 over mortgage of $5,500, with interest from December, 1873, and insurance, total $7,800. Also sold, under a similar order, and the same Referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 16.8 by 100.10, on the north side of One Hundred and Fourth street, 166.8 feet west of Second avenue, adjoining the above, to the same purchaser, for $2,000 over mortgage, interest, and insurance of $5,800; total $7,800.

The same auctioneer adjourned the foreclosure sale of the lease of the plot of land 100 by 200, on the west side of Seventh avenue, between Twenty-eighth and Twenty-ninth streets, to Sept. 17.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of A. H. Joline, Esq., Referee, of the house and lot, 17.10 by 75, on the south-east corner of Third avenue and One Hundred and Eighth street.

By William Kennelly, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of J. C. De Lamaire, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north side of Findlay street, 100 feet east of Washington avenue, 101.8 by 50 by 55 by 69.7, Morrisania, (Twenty-third Ward.)

By Hugh N. Camp, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, under the direction of John C. Bushnell, Esq., Referee, of the plot of land on the north side of Inwood avenue, 100 by 205. Also of a plot of land adjoining on Inwood avenue, Twenty-third Ward.

By Wood, Brady & Todd, at the sales-room, No. 399 Fulton street, Brooklyn, Trustees' sale of the two two-story and basement brick houses and lots, 21.11 by 66.6, and 21.11 by 119, rear irregular, known as Nos. 277 and 279 Washington street, south side, 219 feet east of Johnson street.

By A. D. Mellick, Jr., & Bro., on the premises, at Ocean Park, six miles south of Long Branch, N. J., public auction sale of 150 building lots, facing the Atlantic and adjoining the sea-side resort known as Ocean Grove. For maps and excursion tickets apply to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine street.

EXCHANGE SALES, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

NEW-YORK.

By Hugh N. Camp.

1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 16.8x100.10, n. s. of 104th st., 150 ft. w. of 2d av.	$7,800
1 three-story and basement brick house and lot, 16.8x100.10, n. s. of 104th st., 166.8 ft. w. of 2d av.	7,800

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Tuesday, Aug. 11.

Lowell st., n. e. s., 125 ft. n. w. of College av., 25x100	$2,000
Ludlow st., e. s., 113.6 ft. s. of Delancey st., 24.6x87.6	29,000
East 6th st., easterly corner Morse av., 271.9x158, Morrisania	15,000
12th st., n. s., 86.4 ft. e. of Avenue C, 23.10x103.3	20,500
113th st., n. s., 220 ft. e. of 2d av., 40x100.11	24,500
123d st., n. s., 118 ft. w. of 1st av., 57x100.11; 1st av., n. w. corner 122d st., 100.11x100; 1st av., w. s., 100.11 ft. n. of 122d st., 14.10x80; 1st av., s. w. corner 123d st., 25.2x71.4, thence to 123d st., 92.11	50,000
123d st., n. s., 118.1 ft. w. of 4th av., 19.5x100.11	15,000
Locust av., s. w. s., 100 ft. n. w. of Chestnut st., 8.4x130, West Farms	100
Loring av., w. s. centre line, 180 ft. n. of centre line of 206th st., 100x130	1,846
Loring av., centre line, e. s., 180 ft. n. of centre line of 206th st., 100x170, to Macomb's Dam Road	2,312
1st av., e. s., 60.11 ft. s. of 21st st., 20x80	12,000
2d av., lots Nos. 113 and 114, parcel No. 10, map E. X., Willard property, Woodlawn Heights, 40x100	1,000

LEASEHOLD CONVEYANCES.

3d st., s. s., 200 feet w. of Avenue A., 25x111.11	$15,000
5th av., w. s., 40.5 ft. n. of 49th st., 15x125	55,000

LEASES RECORDED.

Bowery, Nos. 45 and 47, 4¾ years, per year	$5,500
2d av., s. e. corner 30th st., 5 years, per year	1,800

BOSTON WOOL MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Wool—There is a steady demand for all desirable kinds of Wool, and the market is firm; Combing and Delaine selections are very much wanted, and sales are readily made at 55c.@62c., as to quality for washed, and 43c.@45c. for unwashed, but there is now very little offering, and receivers very generally decline to sell for delivery ahead; Ohio and Pennsylvania Fleeces have been selling at 52c.@55c. for medium X and XX, and 58c.@60c. for XXX and Picklock, and Wisconsin and Michigan Fleeces from 48c.@51c. ₱ lb.; the stock of California Wool has been considerably reduced by the large transactions for some time past, and the sales have been moderate at 30c.@40c. ₱ lb., as to quality; Pulled Wools are scarce; the stocks of all the leading Pulled Wools are sold up close, and full prices are readily obtained.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

LOTS.—FULL FRONT, MADISON AV., 56TH AND 57th sts.; splendid public site. Look at them.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE, FOUR LOTS ON Linden Boulevard, near Prospect Park, Brooklyn, each 25x130. Price $800 each; must be sold soon. Apply to owner, J. MARVIN, No. 960 6th av., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone streets.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

EXECUTORS' SALE,

HALF-ACRE PLOTS, HALF-ACRE PLOTS,

AT

ROSELLE, N. J.,

Forty-three minutes from New-York by the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, two miles beyond Elizabeth.

A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,

AUCTIONEERS AND DEALERS IN NEW-JERSEY REAL ESTATE, NO. 6 PINE ST., NEW-YORK,

will positively sell,

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS OF THE ESTATE OF C. A. LAMBARD, deceased,

TUESDAY, AUG. 18, 1874,

AT 12 M., ON THE PREMISES,

SIXTY-SEVEN ACRES OF VALUABLE LAND,

Sub-divided in half-acre plots, fronting on Chestnut st., the main avenue of the town, three-quarters of a mile from station. Surrounded on every side by improvements.

Special train will leave foot of Liberty st. at 11 A. M.

LUNCHEON BEFORE THE SALE.

For maps, passes, and full particulars, apply to,

A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO.,
No. 6 Pine st., New-York.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—AT PUBLIC AUCTION, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874, at 1 o'clock P. M., on the premises, if not previously sold, at Pleasantville, Westchester County, N. Y., on the New-York and Harlem Railroad, thirty miles from the City, a valuable property, the late residence of Caleb Wildey, deceased, situated on the main street; four and three-quarter acres of land; plenty of fruit; house two-story double, twelve rooms; barn, carriage-house, &c., in good order; near to depot, churches, and schools; terms easy. Inquire on the premises, or of THOMAS G. SWARTWOUT, No. 229 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York, or of S. FROST, No. 318 Dean st., Brooklyn.

ELIZA ANN WILDEY, Executrix.
ALEXANDER WILDEY, Executor.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.

Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO RENT—THE MOST ELIGIBLE OFFICES IN the National Shoe and Leather Bank building, on the second floor, suitable for an insurance company, (now occupied by the Berkshire Life.) Possession given May 1. For particulars inquire at above-named bank.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., A medium-sized house, most desirably located and completely furnished; water and gas. Address M., Box No. 2,354 New-York Post Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—IN JERSEY CITY, A SECOND FLOOR in a respectable neighborhood, possession about Aug. 20, containing five rooms laid out to good advantage for housekeeping, about ten minutes from ferry. Address, with full particulars, B. L., Box No. 102 New-York *Times* Office.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES OF marble and marbleized mantels, all kinds of floor tiling, monuments, headstones, slabs for plumbers and cabinet-makers, now offered at S. KLABER & CO.'S steam marble works, Nos. 217 to 223 West 51st st., near Broadway. Large and new stock in ware-rooms.

A. KLABER, NO. 134 EAST 18TH ST., NEAR 3D av., is selling and manufacturing all kinds of marble and marbleized mantels and other marble work, at greatly reduced prices. Marble turning for the trade.

[illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

NEWTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NEWTON, SUSSEX CO., N. J.

A thorough home school. Non-sectarian. Young men fitted for business or for any college. A collegiate department for ladies. Every branch, including music, French, German, drawing, and painting, a specialty. A spacious enlargement of boarding-house, with modern improvements, will be ready for ladies in Sept. Direct access by railroad. Terms moderate. Send for catalogue. Term commences Sept. 8. S. S. STEVENS, A. M. Princ'l.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.
TARRYTOWN-ON-THE-HUDSON.
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

The course of instruction embraces classical, modern languages, elementary, mathematical, English studies, and natural science, music, drawing, and elocution, military drill, gymnasium, &c.

Rev. F. J. JACKSON, Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 805 BROADWAY, CORNER 11TH ST.—After a brief vacation, and a thorough overhauling and refitting of the rooms, the above institution will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. 1. This will be a favorable time for new students to enter. The apartments are the largest, finest, best lighted, and best ventilated of any for school purposes in the City. Thorough instruction is given in all the commercial branches. No extra charge for French, German, and Spanish. Students may enter at any time, and for any period. Terms reasonable. Call or send for circular.

S. S. PACKARD & CO.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
for young ladies and children.
Rev. Theodore Irving, LL.D., Rector,
No. 21 West 32d st.

Opening services of the Autumn Term at 10 A. M., WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. For circulars apply to the Rector, No. 21 West 32d st.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST.,
RESERVOIR PARK,

English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 23. Boarding pupils limited to sixteen. Application may be made personally or by letter.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at
NO. 52 WEST 47TH ST., NEW-YORK,
on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23, 1874.

MADAME O. da SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S

(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th st., N. Y., reopens Sept. 28. Application may be made personally or by letter as above.

BROOKS SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Location, the "City of Schools," in the suburbs; buildings new, grounds large; family limited to sixty; studies arranged in preparatory and collegiate courses; ladies prepared for Vassar College. Principal, Mrs. M. B. J. WHITE; teachers, seven resident, two non-resident. For particulars address

EDWARD WHITE,
Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

MERVIEW FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND German Home Academy for Young Ladies (number limited) and Conservatory of Music, Babylon, Long Island. Terms moderate. Location healthy and delightful. Principal, Miss ADELAIDE GANNON, assisted in the Musical Department by Miss LOUISE ECKSTEIN, the celebrated pianist from London.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER'S

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies' NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST., (formerly No. 42 Avenue Du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above until the first week in September, when Mlles. CHARBONNIER will be at their house in New-York.

MISS E. ELIZABETH DANA WILL REOPEN her English and French Boarding School for young ladies at Dobb's Ferry, N. Y., on the Hudson, Sept. 15. Board and tuition, $300 a year. Delightfully located; forty-five minutes from New-York City. For circulars, address the Principal, or JAMES . ILDE, JR., No. 482 Broadway.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 16. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address

PROF. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

THE HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS ATTENDing the Hopkins Grammar School, (fifth year;) enlarged and refitted; combines the advantages of the family and personal instruction, with drill in large classes which graduate fifty pupils for Yale.

WM. A. MAGILL, A. M.,
Nos. 126 and 128 High st., New-Haven, Conn.

WALNUT HILL SCHOOL,
GENEVA, N. Y.

A first-class boarding-school for boys, situated in one of the most beautiful and healthy villages in the State, on the line of the N. Y. Central Railroad; terms, $320 per annum. For information address THOS. D. REED.

HOME INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—AN English and French Boarding and Day School, for young ladies and children, combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, languages, and music. Reopens Sept. 16.

Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—THIS IS A college of the highest rank for well prepared students; it has also eclectic and preparatory departments, with superior instruction in music and art; terms moderate. Send for catalogue to Rev. A. W. Cowles, D. D., Elmira, N. Y. Next session begins Sept. 9.

PENNSYLVANIA MILITARY ACADEMY, Chester, Penn., opens Sept. 9. Civil Engineering, the Classics, and English thoroughly taught. For circulars apply to O. M. BOGART, Esq., No. 3 Nassau st., New-York, or to Col. THEO. HYATT, President.

TRINITY COLLEGIATE AND PREPARATORY School, Sing Sing, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 1. Boys prepared for West Point, Annapolis, and Civil Service examinations. Education sound, and terms reasonable. Principal, A. H. Austin.

GREYLOCK INSTITUTE, BEGINS ITS THIRTY-third Year, Sept. 2.—A private school, prepares young men for business, scientific school, or college; terms, $450 per year. For catalogues address

BENJ. F. MILLS, A. M., Principal,
South Williamstown, Berkshire County, Mass.

SOUTH JERSEY INSTITUTE, BRIDGETON, N. J.—First-class school for both sexes. Location delightful and healthy; climate mild. Building brick; heated by steam; lighted by gas; hot and cold water. Railroads and telegraphs. Commences Sept. 2. Send for catalogue.

H. K. TRASK, Principal.

MME. GIRAUD'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies will reopen Sept. 14, at No. 281 Quincy st., Brooklyn.—All the English branches; French and German as read, written, and spoken by daily practice without any extra charge; $300 instruction and board.

CORNWALL HEIGHTS SCHOOL.—CORNwall-on-the-Hudson, N. Y. "Happy Home for Boys." Mountain tramps and trapping. Each department under an able and experienced instructor. Will reopen Sept. 16.

OREN COBB, A. M., Principal.

BORDENTOWN (N. J.) FEMALE COLLEGE.—Thorough instruction. Healthful and beautiful location. One of the most carefully-conducted and best-sustained institutions in the State. For terms, &c., address Rev. JOHN H. BRAKELEY, Ph. D.

MISS WHITCOMB'S, NO. 82 PIERREPONT ST., Brooklyn Heights, will reopen her English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 23. Address as above for circular.

FALLEY SEMINARY, FULTON, OSWEGO County, N. Y., (Established 1849.)—For both sexes; reopens Aug. 31; thorough discipline and instruction; pupils in the family of the principal. Address

Rev. JAMES GILMOUR, A. M., Principal.

POUGHKEEPSIE MILITARY INSTITUTE, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—The next school year begins on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 9. For Catalogue, with terms, references, &c., address

H. S. JEWETT, A. M., Principal.

PORT CHESTER INSTITUTE—PORT CHESter, Westchester County, N. Y.—A boarding school for ten boys. O. Winthrop Starr, Principal. Situation beautiful; play ground 4½ acres; instruction thorough; references first class; experience, 19 years; $400 per annum.

BAYVIEW INSTITUTE, BABYLON, LONG Island.—An English, classical, commercial boarding-school for boys; reopens Sept. 7; thorough work, pleasant home. L. HOMER HART, Principal.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Nos. 136, 138, and 140 Montague st., Brooklyn, N. Y., opens Sept. 23, 1874.

CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.

THE ELIZABETH INSTITUTE, A BOARDing and day school for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 16, 1874. Apply to Miss R. C. READ, No. 521 North Broad st., Elizabeth, N. J.

TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.

IRVING INSTITUTE, for boys and young gentlemen. Session opens Sept. 14. For circulars address

ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

BETHLEHEM HOME SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Rev. A. RONDTHALER, Principal.

Until Aug. 14 apply to G. W. PERKINS, A. M., No. 37 Broad st., Bethlehem, Penn.

HUDSON.—YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY, HUDSON, N. Y.—A native French teacher resides in the family; terms, $300 per annum. Reopens Sept. 7.

Misses PEAKE, Principals.

PARKER ACADEMY, WOODBURY, CONN.—A Select School for boys, $250. Personal teaching and attention.

Fall term opens Sept. 7. Correspondence invited.

T. PATTISON, Principal.

AT MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, NEAR Peekskill, N. Y., boys have the best opportunities for healthful education. Reopens Sept. 15. CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A., late Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford.

MRS. FREDERICK JONSON AND MISS AGNES L. JONES.—English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 13 East 31st st., reopens Sept. 21.

NOT FASHIONABLE—WORTHY THE SUPPORT of judicious parents—Yonkers Military Institute. BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 654 Yonkers, N. Y.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY, FORT PLAIN, N. Y., —For both sexes; select. Begins Sept. 8.

Rev. A. MATTICE, A. M., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Florida, Orange County, N. Y., will reopen Sept. 14.

Mrs. G. W. SEWARD, Principal.

NEW-YORK SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL, PEEKSkill on the Hudson.—Reopens the first Monday in September, 1874.

CLAVERACK College and H. R. Inst., at Claverack, N.Y. Opens Sept. 7. ALONZO FLACK, Ph. D., Pres.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

$360 PER YEAR, NO EXTRAS.—SUPERIOR advantages, Amenia (N. Y.) Seminary.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—52 weeks, $275. No extras. [illegible]

HOME SCHOOL [illegible]

INSTRUCTION.

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 5 East 14th st., near 5th av.,
next door to Delmonico's.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 102, 104 and 106 Court st., near State.

The Fall Season begins Sept. 1. Subscription books now open.

This CELEBRATED MUSIC SCHOOL offers the accumulated advantages of many years of successful operation.

The corps of Professors now numbers forty-one of the ablest instructors in America.

PRIVATE and CLASS INSTRUCTION in all branches of music and modern languages, at moderate prices.

The FIRST PRIZE in vocal music was awarded to one of our pupils by the New-York Normal College.

The Orchestral School will be continued as usual. An amateur English and Italian Opera will also be instituted, in which pupils will be assigned full parts. The library will be complete.

N. B.—The NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY is the only chartered Conservatory of Music in the State, having no branch except the Brooklyn, and being entirely distinct from other institutions which imitate its name, evidently with the view of obtaining patronage thereby.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., (Reservoir Park.)
Second year commences Sept. 24, 1874.
Only eight boarding pupils received.
Hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

MISS HINSDALE,

assisted by Dr. George S. Blackie, of the Universities of Edinburgh and Bonn, will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly Mrs. Macaulay's) Nos. 275 and 277 Madison av., on Wednesday, Sept. 23.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
CLASSICAL ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN FAMILY DAY SCHOOL

for young ladies and children, Nos. 71, 73, and 75 East 61st st., Central Park, New-York, will commence its eighteenth year Sept. 24, 1874. For full information send for catalogue. Address Rev. D. C. VAN NORMAN, LL. D., No. 75 East 61st st., New-York.

ROCKLAND INSTITUTE,
NYACK, ON THE HUDSON.

THE FALL TERM of 1874, will commence Sept. 17.
For circulars or admission, address
L. DELOS MANSFIELD, A. M., President.

GROVE HALL, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
Established 1820.
School year will open Sept. 16.
For circulars address
E. A. KINGSLEY, M. A., Principal.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

$300 a year pays for board, tuition, &c., in this well-known institution. Advantages equal to the best.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY'S
HOME SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
Hadley, Mass.

The Fall Term will commence on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16, 1874. For circulars and testimonials address the Principals.

NEWBURG INSTITUTE.
A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NEWBURG, N. Y.
For circulars, address
HENRY W. SIGLAR, M. A., (Yale,)
JOHN MACNIE, M. A., (Yale,) } Principals.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.—A select Boarding-school for Boys, at Sing Sing on the Hudson. The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical, Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical, English Studies, and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing, and Elocution. A thoroughly organized Military Department. Riding-school, with well-trained Horses, Gymnasium, &c. Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 16. J. HOWE ALLEN, Principal, Sing Sing, N. Y.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 171st st. and King's Bridge Road, New-York. (Former residence of I. P. Martin, Esq.) Twentieth year. Will reopen Sept. 16. V. PREVOST, Principal, successor to Lespinasse & Prevost. Circulars on application at the Institute, Station "M," or at G. Lespinasse's, 3 Pine st., N.Y.

THE MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE—A BOARDing and Day School for boys, No. 58 Park av., between 37th and 38th sts., commences its eleventh year, Sept. 21. Boarders limited to four; day scholars to fifty. Circulars sent on application.

JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal.

ADRIAN INSTITUTE, ISELIN, N. J., ONE HOUR from N. Y., on Philadelphia R. R., reopens Sept. 8. Seminary for young ladies. Principals, Mrs. L. H. Mathews and Mrs. M. E. Baebler. A complete course of instruction in English, French, German, Music, &c. Pupils taught to think. Address No. 221 West 15th st., N. Y.

COTTAGE HILL, TARRYTOWN ON HUDSON, AN English and French Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies. The 18th year begins Sept. 23. Best advantages of home and European schools. Beautiful grounds and river scenery. Address Rev. GEO. T. RIDER, A. M., Principal.

MR. YOUNG'S FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
CLINTON HILL, ELIZABETH, N. J.,
Will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 14.

MISS BALLOW'S

English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 24 East 22d st.

Will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 24.

COTTAGE SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pottstown, Penn.—The twenty-fifth annual session will open on Sept. 10; situated on Reading Railroad, forty miles from Philadelphia. For circulars, address GEO. G. BUTLER, A. M., Principal.

EDWARDS PLACE SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND Young Men, Stockbridge, Mass., begins its twentieth year Sept. 22. $600 per annum. Six Professors prepare forty-five pupils for college scientific school, or business. Messrs. HOFFMAN & FLACK, Associate Principals.

$2.50.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, Arithmetic, Spelling.—Persons whose diffidence prevented progress in large schools receive strictly private instruction. PAINE'S College, No. 62 Bowery; up-town, No. 1,275 Broadway.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Widely known for its rare advantages for literary and art culture, and the beauty of its location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal.

PEEKSKILL (N. Y.) MILITARY ACADEMY new building and gymnasium completed. Send for pictures. $400 per annum. COL. CHAS. J. WRIGHT, A. M., ROBERT DONALD, A. M., Principals.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y. —The Fall session opens Aug. 12; safe and pleasant home; superior advantages in solid branches, music, and art. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

ENGLEWOOD CLASSICAL AND MATHEmatical school for boys; term commences Sept. 14. For circulars, address AUG. KURSTEINER, M. D., T. R. WHITE, A. M., Principals, Englewood, N. J.

THE MISSES GRAHAM SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th av., first house from Washington square, on MONDAY, the 28th of September, 1874.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, N. Y.—THE NEXT session commences Sept. 14. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

LOCUST HILL SEMINARY—YONKERS, ON the Hudson.—Location unsurpassed. The course of instruction thorough and complete. Will open Sept. 16.

Miss EMILY A. RICE, Principal.

HIGHLAND MILITARY ACADEMY, WORcester, Mass., fits boys and young men for common and scientific pursuits. Its superior merits stated in circular. C. B. METCALF, A. M., Superintendent.

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RIVERVIEW ACADEMY, POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., resumes work Sept. 10.

Et nunc amoto quæramus seria ludo.

MACGREGOR HALL.

A family school for girls. Flushing, Long Island.

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FLUSHING (N. Y.) INSTITUTE.—BOARDING School for boys, begins Sept. 15.

A. P. NORTHROP. E. A. FAIRCHILD.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S BOARDING School for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J. The ensuing school year will commence Sept. 17, 1874.

MLLE. TARDIVEL, 25 West 46th st., N. Y., reopens her French, English, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, Sept. 17.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE, A school for boys, opens Sept. 1, Madison, N. J.

JAMES SHIER, Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY school for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen Sept. 16.

FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS—REFERENCE to patrons. Address at Unionville, Orange County, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A.

NAZARETH HALL.—BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR boys, at Nazareth, Northampton County, Penn.

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The seventeenth annual term of this institution commences at No. 8 Great Jones st., in this City, on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 7, 1874.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY a very neat, healthy, capable Welsh girl as chamber-maid and laundress, &c.; has good reference, and will work for moderate wages; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store.

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CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; is good tempered, willing, and obliging. Call at No. 59 West 48th st., Thursday.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Protestant woman; will assist in washing; is willing and obliging; City reference. Call at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—WILL assist in washing; willing and obliging; City reference; City or country. Call at 488 6th av., Room 14.

COOK.—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN; UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; also, pickling, preserving, &c., of all kinds; City or country; has good and satisfactory references and can be seen for two days at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

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COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE FRENCH PERSON, A situation as cook in a private family; is a thorough family cook, good pastry-maker, and makes desserts; keeps her kitchen in order, and is of a pleasant disposition; good reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., Jacquin's Bureau.

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COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing; understands her business; willing and obliging; City reference; City or country. Apply at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 37th st.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL; HAS BEEN taught to do well everything about a house and house-work; has no parents; wages no object; City or country; is neat, tidy, active, and willing; has good reference. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

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HOUSE-WORK.—BY A STEADY PROTESTANT middle aged woman to do general house-work in a small private family; City reference. Call at No. 1,165 2d av., corner 61st st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN, to do general house-work in a small family; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 30 West 13th st.

LADIES' MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE person as lady's maid or the care of growing children; competent seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; understands Spanish; would travel; first-class references. Apply at No. 123 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO go out by the day washing and ironing, or house cleaning, or to do washing at her own home; good reference. Call for two days at No. 219 East 21st st., between 2d and 3d avs.

LAUNDRESS.—BY AN INTELLIGENT, ACTIVE woman as laundress, to do ladies' and gentlemen's washing at her own house, or go out by the day or week. Call at No. 242 West 41st st., between 7th and 8th avs.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, lately landed; is kind and attentive to children; can take charge of an infant from its birth; has lived in good families in the old country, and has references; will work for moderate wages in a good home. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

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NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH NURSE, aged fourteen, to care children; good references. Apply for two days at No. 1,325 Broadway, near 32d st.

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COACHMAN.—BY A COLORED MAN AS COACHman in City or country; eight years at last place. Apply at No. 32 East 33d st.

FARMER, COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c. —House-work, Dairy, &c.—By a man and wife, aged thirty-seven years; no children; man can do all kinds of farm-work, care and drive horses, do gardening, grading, laying out grounds, planting trees, shrubbery, &c.; wife is a good cook and laundress, and can do all parts of house-work, make butter, care poultry, &c.; best recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY competent to lay out grounds about a gentleman's place and do all branches of flower and vegetable gardening, set trees and shrubbery, bud, prune and force, manage graperies, hot and green-house, &c.; best references. Call at or address Carpenter's, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

GARDENER.—BY A MARRIED MAN, WITHOUT incumbrance; competent to take charge of a gentleman's place; understands greenhouse, graperies, fruit, and vegetables; very best of reference. Address G. F., Box No. 206 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A SINGLE MAN, A PROTESTant; has had fourteen years' experience in all branches of gardening; good reference from last employer. Address T. T., Box No. 220 *Times* Office.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISHMAN [illegible]

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

GARDENER.—BY A RELIABLE MARRIED MAN, English; understands greenhouses, fruit, flowers, vegetables, the care of horses, &c.; strictly temperate; three years' good reference from last employer. Address R. Cronshey, No. 1,799 Fulton av., Brooklyn.

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WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN, AS FIRST-CLASS waiter in a private family; fourteen years' best City references given by last family, gone to Europe. Address J. S., Box No. 86 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

WANTED.—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASsociation requests merchants and all business men in the City or in the country who are in want of book-keepers, cashiers, entry clerks, copyists, salesmen, porter, &c., to apply at the rooms, 23d st., corner 4th av.

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BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM MILLS, individually, and as surviving partner of the late firm of Thomas R. Bate & Co., bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by William Mills, of the City of New-York, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 4th day of September, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may attend, and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 12th day of August, 1874. GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

au13-1aw3wTh*

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES for the District of New-Jersey.—In Bankruptcy. —In the matter of OSCAR F. LUUD, bankrupt.—District of New-Jersey, ss.—A warrant in bankruptcy has been issued by the said court against the estate of Oscar F. Luud, of the County of Hudson and State of New-Jersey, in said district, who has been duly adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition, and the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to said bankrupt to him or to his use, and the transfer of any property belonging to him, are forbidden by law. A meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt to prove their debts and to choose one or more assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at Newark, in said district, on the 3d day of September A. D. 1874, at 10 o'clock A. M. at the office of Staats S. Morris, Esq., No. 663 Broad st., one of the Registers in Bankruptcy for said district.

SAMUEL PLUMMER,
United States Marshal for said District.
Per JOHN C. BAILEY, Deputy.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New-York, ss.—In the matter of GEORGE HEYMAN, SOLOMON HEYMAN, and ALEXANDER MACK.—In Bankruptcy.—By virtue of two certain orders to me directed and delivered in the above-entitled action, I will sell at public auction, on FRIDAY, Aug. 14, 1874, at 11 o'clock A. M., by Burdett & Dennis, auctioneers, at the warerooms of said bankrupts, Nos. 388, 390, and 392 Hudson st., corner of Houston st., in the City of New-York, the personal property of said bankrupts, consisting of a large and elegant stock of household furniture, bedding, tools, utensils, horses, carts, trucks, harness, &c., &c. The above sale to be continued from day to day until all the said property is disposed of. OLIVER FISKE,

United States Marshal Southern District New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States, for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALONZO LUTCH, bankrupt—In bankruptcy—Southern District of New-York, ss.—The said bankrupt having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts.—By order of the court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the 15th day of September, A. D., 1874, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Dayton, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, Room No. 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 4th August, 1874.

au6-1aw3wTh* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

NO. 4,849.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MEYER HOMBERGER, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1874.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of Myer Hamberger, of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of said district. WILLIAM MAAS,
au6-1aw3wTh* JAMES M. BENNETT, } Assignees.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN FYFE, JR., bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.: At the City of New-York, the 14th day of July, 1874.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of John Fyfe, Jr., of the City of New-York in said district, who was on the 31st day of January, A. D. 1874, adjudged a bankrupt upon the petition of his creditors by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York. CLARK BROOKS, Assignee.

jy30-1aw3wTh*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ELTING DEYO, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Egbert Whitaker, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of the estate of Elting Deyo, of the County of Ulster, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged bankrupt upon his creditors' petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at Kingston, N. Y., the 11th day of August, A. D. 1874. ETHAN A. DURHAM, Assignee.

au13-1aw3wTh*

NOTICE OF ASSIGNMENT.—NOTICE IS hereby given that ANDREW BETTON, of the township of East Orange, in the County of Essex and State of New-Jersey, has this day made an assignment [illegible]

SHIPPING.

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Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 22	Java, Saturday, Sept. 12
*Bothnia, Wed'day, Aug. 26	*Cuba, Wed'day, Sept. 16
*Abyssinia, Wed., Sept. 2	Parthia, Saturday, Sept. 19

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From company's piers, 20 and 21 North River, N. Y.

Elysia, Saturday...Aug. 15	California, Sat'day, Aug. 29
Europa, Wednesday, Aug. 19	Macedonia, Wed...Sept. 2
Ethiopia, Saturday..Aug. 22	Utopia, Saturday..Sept. 5
Anglia, Wednesday, Aug. 26	India, Wed'day....Sept. 9

RATES OF PASSAGE—PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.
TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, QUEENSTOWN OR BELFAST.

Cabin, $65 to $90, according to steamer and accommodations. Return tickets issued at reduced rates.

INTERMEDIATE, $35. STEERAGE, $15.

Drafts issued for any amount at lowest rates.

Send for circular, giving further information, to Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River as follows:

STATE OF VIRGINIA............Wednesday, Aug. 12
STATE OF INDIANA.............Wednesday, Aug. 19
STATE OF GEORGIA.............Wednesday, Aug. 26

And every Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany. Drafts for £1 and upward. For freight or passage apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway. Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

STEERAGE AS LOW AS BY ANY OTHER LINE.

NATIONAL LINE.

NOTICE.—The most southerly route has *always* been adopted by this company to avoid ice and headlands.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Spain...Aug. 15, 7:30 A. M.	Egypt........Aug. 29, 3 P. M.
Canada...Aug. 22, 12 M.	The Queen......Sept. 5, 12 M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, SUMNER.........................Aug. 25, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70 and $80, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent, (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

PEREIRE, SURMONT..................Saturday..Aug. 22
WASHINGTON, LACHESNEZ...........Saturday..Sept. 5
VILLE DE PARIS, DANRE............Saturday..Sept. 19

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,)
First Cabin, $125....Second Cabin, $75......Third, $35.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.
No. 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY TUESDAY, as follows:

NEVADA, Capt. PRICE..................Aug. 18, 9:30 A. M.
IDAHO, Capt. FORSYTH.................Aug. 25, 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. BEDDOE............Sept. 1, 9:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. JONES...............Sept. 8, 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. GUARD.................Sept. 15, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 B'way,) at low rates.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall st.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN.

The steam-ship FRANKFURT, Capt. FR. BULOW, will sail on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12, at 2 P. M., from Bremen Pier, foot 3d st., Hoboken, to be followed by steam-ship AMERICA, Capt. A. DE LIMON, on SATURDAY, Aug. 15.

RATES OF PASSAGE TO LONDON, HAVRE, AND BREMEN, payable in gold or its equivalent in currency:

First cabin	$100 and $120
Second cabin	60
Steerage	30

For freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., Agents, No. 2 Bowling green.

INMAN LINE.—SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF MONTREAL......Saturday, Aug. 15, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 22, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER........Saturday, Aug. 29, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND......Saturday, Sept. 5, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS...........Saturday, Sept. 12, at 3 P. M.

CABIN PASSAGE, $80 and $90, gold.

STEERAGE.—To and from all points, at reduced rates.

Cabin and General Office, No. 15 Broadway.

Steerage Offices, No. 38 Broadway, and Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA, AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 15, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

LEO, Capt. DEARBORN, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 19, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt MALLORY, SATURDAY, Aug. 22, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, WEDNESDAY, Aug. 26, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent.
Central Railroad of Georgia,
C. D. OWENS, No. 409 Broadway.
General Freight and Passenger Agent.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT

AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
SAILING WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY,
from Pier No. 29 North River.

COLUMBIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Wednesday, Aug. 12.
CHAMPION, Capt. R. W. LOCKWOOD, Saturday, Aug. 15.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of

BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

THE UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Regular mail steamers SAILING 23D OF EVERY MONTH, making close connections at RIO DE JANEIRO with the English and French Mail Steam-ships for MONTEVIDEO and BUENOS AYRES.

The splendid steam-ship SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, will sail from PIER No. 43 NORTH RIVER, on MONDAY, Aug. 24, at 10 A. M., calling at ST. THOMAS, PARA, PERNAMBUCO, BAHIA, and RIO DE JANEIRO, going and returning.

First cabin passage to St. Thomas, $100; to Para, $150; to Pernambuco, $200; to Bahia, $210, and to Rio de Janeiro, $225, gold. Steerage half price. EXCURSION TICKETS, good for six months, at three quarters of above rates. Freights greatly reduced.

Apply to WM. R. GARRISON, No. 5 Bowling green.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—[illegible] issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. [illegible]

SHIPPING.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP LINE

TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,
VIA PANAMA.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
(Including all necessaries for the trip:)

New-York to San Francisco, $50, $100, or $110 currency.

San Francisco to Yokohama, $150, gold.

San Francisco to Hong Kong, $200, gold.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42 North River, New-York, as follows:

COLON, Capt. J. M. DOW, Aug. 15, at 12 noon.

ACAPULCO, Commodore A. G. GRAY, Aug. 29, at 12 noon.

And every alternate SATURDAY thereafter, connecting with all steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Extra steamers for freight and way passengers will be dispatched on intervening Saturdays as necessity may require.

Steamers leave San Francisco for Japan and China, as follows:

COLORADO................................Aug. 12
CHINA.......................................Aug. 25

and every fortnightly Saturday thereafter.

For freight and passage, or further information, apply at company's office, on wharf foot Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, VIA STRAITS OF MAGELLAN.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY will dispatch their new and magnificent iron steam-ship CITY OF PEKING, 5,000 tons burden, for San Francisco, as above, on or about Aug. 10, 1874.

Clipper freight taken at unusually low rates.

The CITY OF TOKIO, sister ship to the above will follow and sail on or about Sept. 10.

For rates of passage, freight, or other information, apply at Company's office on wharf, Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal st., New-York.

RUFUS HATCH, H. J. BULLAY,
Managing Director. Superintendent.
G. H. DAYTON,
Freight Agent.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO HAYTI, VENEZUELA, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, JAMAICA, AND COLOMBIA.

First-class full-powered Iron screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River.

For JAMAICA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ANDES....................................Sept. 4

For JAMAICA, SANTA MARTHA, CARTHAGENA, AND SAVANILLA.

ETNA.......................................Aug. 18

For HAYTI, CURACOA, MARACAIBO, AND VENEZUELA.

CLARIBEL..................................Aug. —
ATLAS.......................................Sept. 18.

First-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
Nos. 56 Wall and 59 Pine sts.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.) for Havana direct, as follows:

COLUMBUS, Capt. E. C. REED, Aug. 18.
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. THOS. H. MORTON, Aug. 25.
CRESCENT CITY, Capt. T. S. CURTIS, Sept. 1.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, CAMPECHE, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York, Havana, and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line.
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana direct)...................Aug. 13
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)...................Aug. 20
CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)...............Aug. 27
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..............Aug. 29

For freight or passage, apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 1 Rue d'alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight Station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing June 15, 1874.—Leave New-York as follows:

5:15 A. M.—News Train for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

7 A. M.—Way Train for Easton, Belvidere, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Tunkhannock, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:40 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Catasauqua, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield. On Saturdays only to Somerville.

4 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Del., Lack. & West. R. R.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily, for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, &c.

6 and 7 P. M.—Way Trains for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant.)—For Easton.

9:15 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12 P. M.—For Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 5:15, 6, 6:15, 6:40, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:40, 10:30, 11:15 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:40, 1, 1:30, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 9:15, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.
H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

On and after MONDAY, July 13, 1874, the following will be the only authorized offices in New-York City and vicinity for the sale of First and Second Class Tickets over the following lines:

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER R. R., No. 413 Broadway, Grand Central Depot, 30th Street Depot, Harlem Depot, and at Westcott's Express Offices, No. 7 Park place, 10th st. and Broadway, and 32d st., near Broadway, New-York, and No. 333 Washington st., Brooklyn.

ERIE RAILWAY,

No. 241 Broadway, No. 529 Broadway, No. 957 Broadway, No. 10 Greenwich st., Depot foot Chambers st., Depot foot 23d st., Depot Jersey City, No. 2 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 34 Hudson st., Hoboken.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,

No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, No. 8 Battery place, Depot foot Desbrosses st., Depot foot Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

No. 315 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, No. 526 Broadway, No. 944 Broadway, Depot foot of Desbrosses st., Depot foot of Cortlandt st., Depot Jersey City, No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, and No. 116 Hudson st., Hoboken.

C. H. KENDRICK, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. N. Y. C. & H. R. R.
JNO. N. ABBOTT, Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Erie Railway.
D. M. BOYD, JR., Gen'l Pass. Ag't. Penn. R. R.
L. M. COLE, Gen'l Ticket Agent B. & O. R. R.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—On and after July 17, 1874, trains will leave South 8th st., Brooklyn, E. D., as follows: 8:30 A. M.—Mail for Patchogue and intermediate stations, connecting at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway Beach, and at Babylon with boat for Fire Island, and at Patchogue with stage for Bellport and Fire Place. 10:30 A. M.—Islip Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 1:30 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 4 P. M.—Patchogue Express, stopping at Jamaica, Rockville Centre, South Oyster Bay, and Amityville, and all stations east except Breslau and Babylon. 4:15 P. M.—Babylon and Fire Island Express direct. 5 P. M.—Patchogue Accommodation, stopping at all stations, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway Beach. 6 P. M.—Babylon Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. 7 P. M.—Merrick Accommodation, connecting with Hempstead and Rockaway. Boats leave Roosevelt st., New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st. Boats leave Grand st., New-York, fifteen minutes before leaving time. SUNDAY TRAINS leaving Bushwick Avenue Depot: 9 A. M.—Sunday Milk, for Patchogue, stopping at all stations (Hempstead and Rockaway.) 10:30 A. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 1:30 P. M.—Sunday Rockaway and Hempstead Accommodation. 3 P. M.—Sunday Babylon Accommodation.

R. WHITE,
Master of Transportation.

LONG BRANCH AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.

Commencing MONDAY, July 27, 1874.

Leave New-York, (from Pier No. 8 North River, foot of Rector st.:)

7 A. M. for Long Branch, Seabright, and Highlands.

9:45 A. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, Tuckerton, and Bridgeton.

1:40 P. M. for Philadelphia, Long Branch, Waretown, and Tuckerton.

2:45 P. M., foot of 24th st., N. R., } for Long Branch,
3:30 P. M., Pier No. 8 North River., } &c.

4:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Waretown, &c.

5:30 P. M. for Long Branch and intermediate stations.

On SUNDAYS leave 24th st. Pier at 9 A. M., and Pier No. 8 at 9:40 A. M. for Long Branch, returning arrive at Pier No. 8 at 6:50 P. M.; 24th st. Pier at 7:10 P. M.

Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $2 25.

W. S. SNEDEN, General Manager.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Commencing June 28, 1874, trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St Albans.

9:00 A. M., special Saratoga Express; through time 5 hours and 40 minutes.

10:00 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., special Saratoga Express, reaches Saratoga 9:20 P. M.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT.—Passengers for this line take [illegible] A. M. and [illegible] P. M. [illegible] from Grand Central Depot, [illegible]

THEO. WARREN, [illegible]

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman palace cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, 8:30 P. M. For Williamsport and Lock Haven, 9:30 A. M., connecting at Philadelphia.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, "Limited Washington Express" of Pullman parlor cars, daily, except Sunday, at 9:30 A. M., arrive at Washington at 4:10 P. M.; regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 8:40, 9:30, A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 5, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

Accommodation for Trenton at 7 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 5:20 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:30, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3:10 and 4:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9:30 A. M. and 4 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 3, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7 A. M. and 2 P. M.

For Pemberton and Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 39 at 3:35 P. M.

Trains arrive as follow: From Pittsburg, 6:50 A. M., 9:50 A. M. and 9:35 P. M., daily; 6:50 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 5:15 and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. and 10:27 P. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 10:15, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:50, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:50, 11:55 A. M., 6:50, and 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn, Nos. 114, 116 and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, D. M. BOYD, JR.,
General Manager. General Passenger Agent.

THE FLUSHING, NORTH SIDE, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD

Of Long Island. Short route to Babylon and Fire Island. Trains leave Hunter's Point at 6:30, 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 2, 4, 4:35, 5, 6 P. M. The 9:35 A. M. and 4:35 P. M. are fast Express Trains. For daily trains to Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, Great Neck, and all other stations, see Time Tables. Ferry-boats leave New-York, foot of James slip, East River, thirty minutes, and foot of Thirty-fourth st., East River, fifteen minutes previous to the departure of trains from Hunter's Point. Tickets sold and baggage checked at James slip and Thirty-fourth street offices. Sunday trains leave Hunter's Point for Babylon, Hempstead, and all way stations at 9:15 A. M. and 7 P. M. For Flushing, College Point, Whitestone, and all intermediate stations, at 8:10 A. M. and 12:30, 2:30, 6, 8 P. M. For Great Neck and all intermediate stations at 10:30 A. M. and 7 P. M. The 8:20, 9:35 A. M. and 4:00, 4:35 P. M. trains from Hunter's Point connect with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

I. D. BARTON, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After May 18, 1874, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1, 4:38, and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:38 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1 and 3 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3 P. M.; for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 8:10 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 9:10 P. M., (9:10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
E. M. REED, General Superintendent, New-Haven.

STEAMBOATS.

FALL RIVER LINE.

FOR BOSTON via NEWPORT and FALL RIVER DAILY
(SUNDAYS INCLUDED) at 5 P. M.
From Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray st.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED STEAMERS

BRISTOL and PROVIDENCE,

Capt. A. G. SIMMONS. Capt. B. H. SIMMONS.

The most direct route to Taunton, Middleboro', Plymouth, New-Bedford, Martha's Vineyard, Nantucket Cape Cod, the WHITE MOUNTAINS, and all principal points in New-England and the Provinces.

For tickets and staterooms, apply at No. 241 and 529 Broadway; Broadway, corner 23d st.; 3d av. and 125th st.; Dodd's Express Offices, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 10 Court st., Brooklyn, or at the office on the Pier, and at all principal hotels and ticket-offices in the City.

HALL'S BANDS ENGAGED FOR THE SEASON.

BORDEN & LOVELL, Agents.
GEO. L. CONNOR, Gen. Pass. Agt., O C. S. B. Com.

STONINGTON LINE FOR BOSTON AND NEWPORT.

Steamer STONINGTON every Monday, Wednesday and Friday. Steamer NARRAGANSETT every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—From Pier No. 33 North River, at 5 P. M. Parlor cars are run by this line from Stonington to White Mountains without change.

DAY LINE TO BOSTON.

Magnificent Steamer RHODE ISLAND daily (except Sundays) from Pier No. 30 North River, 12 noon; from Pier 23d-street, East River, 1 P. M.

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

ALBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE.—Steam-boats C. Vibbard and Daniel Drew leave foot Vestry st., Pier No. 39, N. R., at 8:30 A. M., and 23d st., (north Erie Ferry) at 8:45, landing at Yonkers, Tarrytown, and Nyack, (by ferry-boat,) Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson, connecting for all points West and North. Trip tickets to West Point, Cornwall, and Newburg, returning same day, $1. Special trains to and from Saratoga. To Saratoga, $3 20. Round trip, $5 40. To Round Lake, $2 85. Round trip, $4 40.

SEA BIRD,

for Red Bank and intermediate stations. Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Thursday, 13th...4:00 P. M.	Thursday, 13th....6:45 A. M.
Saturday, 15th..10:00 A. M.	Friday, 14th..........7:00 A. M.
Sunday, 16th......8:00 A. M.	Saturday, 15th......4:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th.....7:00 A. M.	Sunday, 16th.........5:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th.....7:30 A. M.	Monday, 17th......11:30 A. M.
	Tuesday, 18th....12:00 M.

HELEN,

Between New-York (from foot of Franklin st., Pier No. 35,) and Red Bank, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 7th..........3:00 P. M.	Friday, 7th.......10:00 A. M.
Saturday, 8th.......3:00 P. M.	Saturday, 8th.......6:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 11th......8:00 A. M.	Monday, 10th.......3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 12th..8:00 A. M.	Tuesday, 11th.......3:00 P. M.
Thursday, 13th....8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 12th..3:00 P. M.
	Thursday, 13th......3:00 P. M.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 3 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 3:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York; Nos. 163 Pierrepont and 4 Court sts., Brooklyn.

ALBANY AND TROY MERCHANTS' OPPOSITION LINE—Fare, 50c. deck, with berth, $1; with state room, $1 50.—JAMES B. SCHUYLER, Spring St. Pier, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 6 P. M., returning from Albany at 8 P. M. Sunday day excursion at 8 A. M., 23d st., 8:15 A. M., returning from Albany same evening at 8 P. M. Fare for Newburg and Poughkeepsie, 50 cents; Albany, $1; round trip, $1 50.

FOR HARLEM, LANDING AT 11TH ST., Astoria, 109th st., and 120th st., connecting with boats for High and King's Bridge. Boats leave Peck slip every half hour from 6:30 A. M. until 7 P. M., except 11 A. M., 12:30, and 2 P. M.

N. B.—See time tables where boats land. Sunday boats leave every half hour from 9:30 A. M. until 8 P. M.

ASTORIA, HARLEM, MORRISANIA, AND HIGH BRIDGE.—New palace steam-boats leave Fulton Ferry Pier at 6, 7, 7:45, 8:15, 9, 9:45, 10:35, 11:45 A. M.; 1:15, 2:30, 3:15, 4, 4:25, 5:15, 6, 6:20 P. M. See time cards for landings.

SUNDAY BOATS every half hour after 9 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON.—LANDING at Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlboro, Milton, Poughkeepsie, West Park Esopus. Steam-boat JAMES W. BALDWIN leaves Harrison st. Pier, North River, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY, at 4 o'clock P. M.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY—LOW FARE.—Elegant steam-boats daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 P. M. From Pier No. 49 North River, foot Leroy st., connecting with railroads for all points north and west.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—THE favorite steamer NELLY WHITE leaves daily foot of Market st., East River, at 2:45, and 33d st. at 3 P. M., connecting with the Danbury Railroad. Fare reduced to 60 cents; excursion tickets, $1.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR WEST POINT, NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON, Cozzens', Cornwall, New-Hamburg, and Milton—the MARY POWELL, from Vestry st., Pier No. 39, daily, at 3:30 Tickets in packages at reduced rates.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—THE SPLENDID steamers DREW and ST. JOHN leave Pier No. 41, foot Canal st., daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 6 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

ROCKAWAY BEACH EXCURSIONS EVERY DAY.

The popular sound steamer AMERICUS leaves daily as follows: West 11th st., North River, 8:40 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Barclay st., North River, 8:50 A. M. and 1:15 P. M.; Pier No. 2 North River, 9:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.; Martin's Dock, Brooklyn, 9:30 A. M. and 1:45 P. M. Returning, leaves Rockaway Beach 11 A. M. and 5 P. M. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, 50 cents.

FORT LEE, PLEASANT VALLEY, AND SHADY Side Steamers from Spring st.—Sundays at 9, 10, and 11 A. M., and 1, 2, 3, 5:30, and 7 P. M., landing at 23d st. and 34th st. ten and fifteen minutes later. Daily, at 10 A. M., 2, 5:15, and 7:15 P. M. 30c. round trip.

FOR EXCURSIONS.—THE FIRST-CLASS STEAMboat WILLIAM COOK, (accommodations for 2,500 passengers,) can be chartered. A. B. VALENTINE, No. 41 Jay st., New-York.

FURNITURE.

WEEKLY OR MONTHLY PAYMENTS for FURNITURE, CARPETS, and BEDDING, at B. M. COWPERTHWAITE & CO.'S, Nos. 155 and 157 Chatham st. An immense stock and low prices.

MISFIT CARPETS.—GOOD SECOND-HAND AND [illegible]

FINANCIAL.

SINKING FUND BONDS

OF THE

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Principal payable in Gold in 20 years;
Interest 8 per cent. in currency,
or 7 per cent. in sterling money.

THESE BONDS ARE ISSUED TO RETIRE THE OUTSTANDING INCOME BONDS, OR TO FUND OTHER INDEBTEDNESS OF THE COMPANY.

They are a Second Mortgage on the entire unsold lands of the road, now amounting to

Over 11,000,000 Acres;

and will be a First Lien on the lands, when the $10,400,000 Land Grant Bonds (one-half of which is already provided for) are retired; the further sale of 1,250,000 acres, at prices heretofore realized, would cancel the now remaining balance of Land Grant Bonds, when this bond would become a First Mortgage on nearly 10,000,000 acres, the value of which is much more than sufficient to cover the entire issue of Sinking Fund Bonds; besides which, these Bonds are a Mortgage on the Road, its Franchises and Equipment, subject to the First Mortgage and the Government Lien.

ONE PER CENT. OF THE BONDS withdrawn annually and redeemed at par.

The Sinking Fund Bonds are offered in exchange for the outstanding Income Bonds, at the rate of Six of the new bonds for Five of the Incomes; which, considering that the latter are not Mortgage Bonds, is a very advantageous change of investment.

Exchanges can now be made, or information obtained, at the

Office of the Company
IN BOSTON,

Or at

MORTON, BLISS & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS OF THE COMPANY,
DREXEL BUILDING,

Or at the

President's Office, No. 23 Nassau St.
SIDNEY DILLON, President.

CITY OF FALL RIVER GOLD BONDS

FUNDING LOAN.

Having become the purchasers of the City of Fall River Funding Loan five per cent. Gold Coupon Bonds, due in 1894, amounting to Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($600,000,) we offer them for sale at ninety-two (92) per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Principal (and interest on the first days of February and August) payable at the option of the holder, in United States Gold Coin, at the National Revere Bank, Boston, or in London, at the office of Blake Brothers & Co., of London, in sterling gold coin, at the rate of four shillings two pence to the dollar, each bond being for $1,000 gold, or £208 6s. 8d. sterling, and each coupon for $25 gold, or £5 4s. 2d sterling.

Bonds can be registered, principal and interest payable in Fall River.

The issue of these bonds is authorized by the Legislature of Massachusetts, and is made by virtue of and according to chapter 358 of the acts of 1874, entitled "An act to authorize the City of Fall River to fund its floating debt."

We have the assurance of the highest authority that the loan is legal in every respect.

The bonds are redeemable in 1894, by a sinking fund of three per cent. per annum, devoted, by legal enactment, exclusively to this loan, and raised by direct taxation.

The city debt on Jan. 31, 1874, as stated by the Auditor, was	$1,483,212
The Assessors' valuation for 1874, is	50,416,246
The population on May 1, 1874, is stated at	43,464

Under the laws of Massachusetts, the real and personal estate of every citizen is liable for the debt of the city.

The attention of investors is called to the following comparison of equivalent securities:

Price of United States Gold 5s	111
Price of City of Fall River Gold 5s	92

Difference in favor of Fall River Bonds, 19 per cent., or $190 on each $1,000 bond.

An exchange of $100,000 United States five per cent. bonds for those of the City of Fall River, at the above difference, would yield a profit of sixty thousand nine hundred and thirty-six dollars, ($60,936,) at maturity, after paying the original investment and all interest. The security, too, being perfect and beyond all possible question.

Price of Massachusetts 5 per cent. gold bonds	101½
Price of Boston 5 per cent. gold bonds	100

We reserve the right to advance the price of Fall River Bonds whenever we may deem it expedient.

BLAKE BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 28 STATE ST., BOSTON,
NO. 52 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN

Southern Railway Co.

Second Mortgage

7 PER CENT. BONDS.

COUPONS, $1,000 EACH.
REGISTERED, $1,000 and $5,000 EACH.
INTEREST JUNE 1 AND DEC. 1.
PRINCIPAL PAYABLE IN 1903.
FOR SALE AT 92 1-2 AND INTEREST, BY

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 18 BROAD ST.

VERMILYE

& CO.

BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE LATHAM A. FISH.

ANDREWS, MACKAY & CO

No. 14 Wall st., New-York.

ANDREWS & CO., Paris,
Commercial and Travelers' Credits.
Exchange and Circular Notes on UNION BANK OF LONDON and on PARIS.

FIRST-CLASS WESTERN
CITY AND COUNTY BONDS
FOR SALE BY
GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau st.

NORTH BRITISH

AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Paid up and subscribed capital	$10,000,000
Gross fire reserve surplus	3,700,000
Life assets and annuities	13,300,000
Total	$27,000,000

BRANCH OFFICE, NO. 54 WILLIAM, CORNER PINE ST.

LIVINGSTON & COMPANY,
Bankers, No. 10 Pine st.
JERSEY CITY SEVENS,
and other municipal bonds for sale. Drafts on London in sums to suit. Interest allowed on deposits.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED BY E. S. BAILEY, No. 65 Wall st.

FIRE INSURANCE STOCKS BOUGHT AND sold by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

DRY GOODS.

R. H. MACY & CO.'S

GRAND CENTRAL FANCY GOODS ESTABLISHMENT.

IT WILL pay you well to go THERE EVERY DAY.

Orders from the watering-places and any part of the country FILLED PROMPTLY.

14TH ST. AND 6TH AV., New-York.

During July and August this establishment will close on SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock P. M.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS IN ALL GRADES; ALSO, Carriage Robes and Wagon Blankets, New-Hampshire Horse Blankets, and all goods wanted by Saddlers and Dealers in Saddlery, including CLARK'S and the Perfect Horse Clipper. HARMER, HAYS & CO.
No. 72 Beekman st.

HARNESS—FOR SALE, VERY LOW, FIRST-class harness, a fine new light single and double harness; also, a splendid carriage harness cheap; English style at No. 149 West 33d st., second floor.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

NO. 237 MADISON AV., BETWEEN 37TH and 38th sts.—Elegantly-furnished floors, with private table; house and accommodations unexceptionable; references exchanged; arrangements can be made for the Winter.

TRANSIENT OR PERMANENT BOARD.—Handsomely-furnished rooms for families or gentlemen, en suite or singly; good table; terms moderate; references exchanged. No. 41 West 16th st.

NO. 147 WEST 22D ST.—TO LET, WITH board, to gentleman and wife, a large front room, with alcove; southern exposure; fine closets; family small; references given and required.

NO. 33 WEST 33D ST.—SINGLE AND FAMILY rooms with board, transiently during the absence of permanent boarders; also, one family room for a permanency.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST.—CAN ACCOMMODATE parties at Summer prices; arrangements can now be made for the Winter, with or without private table.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., corner 38th st., two very fine suites of rooms, to let to families for the season, with private table.

FURNISHED FRONT HALL BEDROOM to let, with or without board, at No. 342 3d av., near 25th st.

NO. 58 IRVING PLACE—FURNISHED ROOMS to let, without board, in a private family.

SUMMER RESORTS.

HOTEL FENIMORE, COOPERSTOWN,
OTSEGO COUNTY, N. Y.,
is open for guests.
BOARD, $3 PER DAY.
A liberal arrangement made with
PERMANENT FAMILIES AND TRAVELING AGENTS.
JAMES BUNYAN, Proprietor.

ROUND HILL HOTEL,
NORTHAMPTON, MASS.

Rooms for August must be secured by letter or telegraph in advance. Rooms for September or October, 25 per cent. reduction from season rates. Climate cool in Summer and delightful until late Autumn. Bountiful shade, beautiful drives, nutting, and all sports. Carriages to Mill River and elsewhere. Send stamp for *Tourists' Guide*.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL.
Catskill, N. Y.,

Will open on the 13th of June. House 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some twenty acres on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged, and grounds extended and improved; has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats or cars. Address

JOHN BREASTED, Catskill.

WEST END HOTEL,

FORT WASHINGTON, OPPOSITE THE PALISADES,
Commanding fine views of the Hudson, and convenient to all business centres by trains to 30th st., and Elevated Railway to Bowling Green.

CHAS. H. SHELLEY.

BELMONT HALL, New-Brighton, Staten Island.

Thirty minutes from Whitehall st.

First-class appointments. Moderate rates

CHATEAUGAY LAKES.—A DELIGHTFUL REsort for Summer boarders; air pure and bracing, water excellent, fish and game in abundance. For particulars address D. W. MERRILL, Chateaugay Lake, Franklin County, N. Y.

THE SOUTH ORANGE MOUNTAIN HOUSE.—This beautiful Summer resort has a few rooms left at moderate prices. Call on or address
S. P. BARBOUR, South Orange, N. J.

BOARD AT GLEN RIDGE, CORNWALL, N. Y.—House open from May 1. JAMES G. ROE.

COUNTRY BOARD.

FIRST-CLASS SEA-SIDE BOARD, FROM Sept. 1, at Shrewsbury, near Long Branch; fine shade and gravel walks to the salt water, which is right in front, distant 150 feet from the house, for bathing, boating, &c.; families from the interior would find this place to abound in all sorts of sea food. Address E. DARROW, Oceanic, New-Jersey.

BOARDERS WANTED ON A LARGE FARM, near the village of Freehold, among the Catskills; good accommodations, plenty of fresh milk, fruit, and vegetables; terms, $7 through August; $6 from 1st of September; City reference given if required. Address ELIJAH SHAW, Freehold, Greene County, N. Y.

BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE DESIRE BOARD for the Winter in a private family if possible; location between 30th and 54th sts., 4th and 6th avs. Address, stating terms and accommodations, M., No. 33 East 24th st.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOUISE ADELAIDE LOMBARD DE ST. ALARY, late of the City of Paris, France, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, Attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of August next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of February, 1874.

EDGAR DU BERCEAU, }
ADOLPH LEMOYNE, } Administrators.
EDWARD M. LEMOYNE, }
f26-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ETIENNE SAGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Coudert Brothers, attorneys, &c., No. 49 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 7th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 4th day of March, 1874.

mh5-law6mTh* MARIE ADELE SAGE, Executrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN P. ECKHOFF, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the residence of Mary Ann Eckhoff, No. 312 West 46th st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of April, 1874.

MARY ANN ECKHOFF, Executrix.
GUSTAVUS VOEGE, Executor.
ap9-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN ARMSTRONG, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of William Armstrong, No. 19 Ferry street, in the City of New-York, on or before the ninth day of January next.—Dated New-York, the eighth day of July, 1874.

WILLIAM ARMSTRONG, } Executors.
CHARLES H. ISHAM, }
jy9-law6mTh*.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to S. T. Baker, No. 257 Front street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 12th day of March, 1874.

S. T. BAKER, } Executors.
CHRISTOPHER SCHWAB, }
mh12-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELINE E. SCHERMERHORN, late of the City of New-York, widow, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 68 Wall street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of September now next.—Dated, New-York the 18th day of March, 1874.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS SCHERMERHORN,
Executor, &c., of Adeline E. Schermerhorn, deceased.
mh19-law6mTh

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GARDINER SPRING, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at the office of Shepherd Knapp, at the Mechanics' National Bank, No. 33 Wall st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of November next.—Dated, New-York, the 28th day of April, 1874.

SHEPHERD KNAPP, } Executors.
ap30-law6mTh* THOMAS PAYTON, }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN WESTERFIELD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their office, No. 474 Sixth avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of January, 1875, next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of July, 1874.

JAS. W. WESTERFIELD, } Executors.
jy16-law6mTh* JOHN BARBERIE. }

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED T. WELLER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of Gouverneur Rogers, No. 44 Pearl street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of March, 1874.

GOUVERNEUR ROGERS, Executor.
SARAH E. WELLER, Executrix.
mh12-law6mTh

AUCTION SALES.

BANKRUPT SALE.—THIS DAY, AT 10:30 o'clock, by J. W. Campbell, Jr., auctioneer, of entire stock, fixtures, horse, wagon, &c., of J. Albert [illegible], No. 300 [illegible] st., [illegible] EDWARD C. HAZARD, Assignee. [illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

THEATRE COMIQUE,

NO. 514 BROADWAY.

Mr. JOSH HART.................................Sole Proprietor

GRAND OPENING WEEK.
A MAMMOTH COMBINATION.
An entire new company.
JULIAN BREBAN.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.
Miss KATE BREVOORT, Mr. JULIAN BREBAN,
Mr. J. W. FONTAINE, Master E. FONTAINE,
Master A. FONTAINE,
in their beautiful selections.
Miss NULLY PIERIS,
Queen of all vocalists.
Mlle. ZETTELLA,
serio-comic vocalist.
Miss KATE O'CONNOR and Mr. J. H. HARCOURT.
Mr. LUKE SCHOOLCRAFT, Mr. GEO. CORS.
The WILSON BROTHERS.
Mr. J. H. BUDWORTH, Mr. JAMES W. McKEE.
DIAMOND and RYAN, CONROY and DAILY.
COGIL and COOPER, Mr. CHAS. WHITE,
and others, in a pleasing programme,
concluding with the laughable farce,
THE DUTCH ACTOR.
Mr. JAMES H. BUDWORTH..........as..........Huffenbauch
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE,

Aug. 13, 14, and 15,
POSITIVELY LAST THREE NIGHTS
and
LAST MATINEE
of GAYLER'S successful drama of
WITH THE TIDE,
and the talented actress,
Miss KATIE MAYHEW,
who has achieved one of the GREATEST SUCCESSES KNOWN TO THE MODERN STAGE.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

Proprietor..........................Mr. SHERIDAN SHOOK
Manager...............................Mr. A. M. PALMER

Preliminary to their regular Fall and Winter season, the management respectfully announce the reappearance on WEDNESDAY EVENING, Aug. 19, of the favorite actress,

Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON

in a magnificent revival of her great play,
JANE EYRE,
which created such a profound sensation when it was produced here last season. The play will be presented with new and elegant scenery, and with a cast of unusual strength, embracing the names of Miss CHARLOTTE THOMPSON, Miss FANNY MORANT, Mrs. MARIE WILKINS, Miss MAUDE GRANGER, Mr. FREDERICK ROBINSON, Mr. A. D. BRADLEY, Mr. CLAUDE BURROUGHS, Mr. H. W. MONTGOMERY, Mr. WILLIE SEYMOUR, and others.

Box-office open for sale of reserved seats on Wednesday, Aug. 12.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.

ENTRANCE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
This Theatre crowded nightly to witness
Mme. VIOLETTE PICAUT'S
PARISIAN CAN-CAN or CHAHUT DANCERS,
NEW AND ATTRACTIVE OLIO.
ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA, ALA,
The GREATEST LIVING GYMNAST, in his TERRIFIC LEAP from the stage to dome of the theatre.
MATINEE WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY.

NIBLO'S THEATRE. CHAS. R. THORNE, Manager.
MONDAY, AUG. 10, AND ALL THE WEEK,
an entirely new version of
GRIFFITH GAUNT; OR, LOVE AND JEALOUSY.

Mr. Jos. Wheelock, Miss Henrietta Irving, Miss Alice Brooks, Miss Lizzy Safford, and entire company in the cast. Every evening and Saturday matinee.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN. TO-NIGHT.
THIS AND EVERY EVENING AT 8.
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED SUMMER NIGHTS' CONCERTS.
CHANGE OF PROGRAMME EVERY EVENING.
ADMISSION TICKETS, 50 CENTS.

ROBINSON HALL—16TH ST.,
between Broadway and 5th av.
CONTINUED SUCCESS OF
THE CAN CAN.
MATINEE TO-MORROW (FRIDAY) AT 2:30.

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS TO OFFER A legitimate American comedy as a contribution to dramatic literature. It is called "Crusaders," and is a creation throughout. Managers who desire a novelty for a stock company will do well to examine it.

M. KRAUSKOPF, No. 27 Walker st.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR REGISTERED PACKAGE ENVELOPES.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 31, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this department until FRIDAY, the 28th day of August, 1874, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing in such quantities and at such times as may be required the following-described envelopes, during the year ending Aug. 31, 1875, to wit:

FOR REGISTERED PACKAGES,

size 5 by 10⅛ inches. Estimated number required, 6,000,000.

The estimate given is intended as a guide to bidders. The department may require a greater or less number, as the service may demand.

Bids must be made on the forms prepared by the department, which, together with samples of the size and style of envelope required, will be furnished on application to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. The contract will be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder.

The envelopes must strictly conform in size, quality of paper, gumming, and make, to the samples; the gumming on the flaps or lappets to be done in the best manner, by hand. They must bear such printing as the Postmaster General may direct, in vermilion or some other approved brilliant color, and must be banded in parcels of twenty-five, and packed in strong pasteboard or straw boxes, securely bound with linen or cotton cloth, glued on the edges and corners, each box to contain not less than one hundred envelopes. When 2,000 or more envelopes are required to fill the order of a Postmaster, or when large lots are ordered to be sent to the Post Office Department, they must be packed in strong wooden cases and be properly addressed by the contractor without additional charge.

The envelopes must be delivered in such quantities as may from time to time be required to fill the orders of Postmasters or of the department, and be delivered either at the Post Office in the city where the accepted bidder resides or at this department, as the Postmaster General may direct, free of cost for packing, labeling, and delivering; the whole to be done under the inspection and supervision of an agent of the department.

Although the envelope to be submitted is patented, the contractor will not be required to pay royalty on those manufactured for the Post Office Department.

Within ten days after the contract has been awarded, the successful bidder shall enter into an agreement in writing, with the Postmaster General, to faithfully observe and keep the terms, conditions, and requirements set forth in this advertisement, according to their true intent and meaning, and shall make, execute, and deliver, subject to the approval and acceptance of the Postmaster General, bonds with good and sufficient sureties in the sum of twenty thousand dollars, ($20,000,) as a forfeiture for the faithful performance of said agreement or contract, according to the provisions and subject to the liabilities of the seventeenth section of an act of Congress entitled, "An act legalizing and making appropriations for such necessary objects as have been usually included in the general appropriation bills without authority of law, and to fix and provide for certain incidental expenses of the departments and offices of the Government, and for other purposes," (United States Statutes at Large, volume 5, page 526,) approved Aug. 26, 1842, which act provides that in case the contractor shall fail to comply with the terms of his contract, he and his sureties shall be liable for the forfeiture specified in such contract as liquidated damages, to be sued for in the name of the United States, in any court having jurisdiction thereof.

If the contractor to whom the first award may be made should fail to enter into agreement and give satisfactory bonds, as herein provided, then the award may be annulled and the contract let to the next lowest responsible bidder, and so on until the required agreement and bonds are executed; and such next lowest bidder shall be required to fulfill every stipulation embraced herein, as if he were the original party to whom the contract was awarded.

The agreement will also provide that if at any time during the continuance of the contract the sureties shall die, or become irresponsible for the entire penalty of the bond, the Postmaster General shall have the right to require a new bond with additional and sufficient sureties, which the contractor shall furnish to the acceptance of the Postmaster General within ten days after notice, and in default thereof the contract may be annulled.

The contract cannot, in any case, be lawfully transferred or assigned.

Should the interest of the Government require, this contract may be extended beyond the time named, not exceeding three months, by order of the Postmaster General, and the contract prices, and all conditions herein set forth, shall govern in said extended contract.

The Postmaster General reserves the right to reject any and all bids if, in his judgment, the interests of the Government require it; also the right to annul the contract if, in his opinion, there shall be a failure at any time to perform faithfully any of its stipulations, or in case of a willful attempt to impose upon the Department envelopes inferior to the samples.

Each proposal must be signed by the individual or firm making it, and be accompanied by a guarantee, the responsibility and sufficiency of the signers to which must be certified to by the Postmaster or United States District Attorney where the bidder resides, that the bidder shall, within ten days after being called upon to do so, execute a contract to furnish promptly, and in quantities as ordered, the articles awarded to him, to be accompanied by a bond with approved security, in a penalty of $20,000, conditioned upon the faithful performance of the same.

Proposals unaccompanied by such guarantee will not be considered.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price per thousand envelopes, including everything required to be done or furnished, as set forth in this advertisement; and all proposals must be made upon the blank forms furnished by the department, securely enveloped and sealed, marked "Proposals for Registered Package Envelopes," and addressed to the Third Assistant Postmaster General, Washington, D. C.

J. W. MARSHALL,
Postmaster General.

FOR BUILDING PAVILIONS, &c.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction, until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 15, 1874, for building Pavilions on Blackwell's and Randall's Islands. Also, for Elevator at Bellevue Hospital.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

FOR GRANITE AND MASON WORK.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Parks until 9:30 o'clock A. M., Aug. 14, 1874, for Granite and Mason Work on portion of the building known as the Museum of Art, on Central Park.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

1,000 BARRELS FLOUR.

Sealed proposals will be received by the Department of Public Charities and Correction until 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 21, 1874, for furnishing 1,000 barrels of Flour.

For particulars see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

SEALED PROPOSALS FOR FURNISHING GRAN-[illegible]

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

REOPENING!

Engagement for a limited period of the distinguished English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE,

who will appear for the
FIRST TIME IN AMERICA
at this theatre, on
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 17, 1874,
in
TWO OF HIS CELEBRATED ORIGINAL CHARACTERS.
Supported by
Miss ELIZA JOHNSTONE, Miss AGNES MICHELL,
Mr. W. HERBERT, Mr. H. WESTLAND,
(of the principal London theatres, their first appearance here,)
and an efficient Company.

The initial representation of Mr. TOOLE'S series of specialities will consist of a new comic drama, in three acts, written expressly for him, and entitled,

WIG AND GOWN.

HAMMOND COOTE, a Barrister..........Mr. J. L. TOOLE.
With a petite drama, called the
WEAVERS.
Mr. TOOLE..........as..........SIMMONS

Due notice will be given of Mr. TOOLE'S first performance of PAUL PRY.

Box-office now open daily from 8 A. M. until 4 P. M.

WALLACK'S.

MONDAY, AUG. 17, 1874.

First appearance in America of the eminent English comedian, Mr. J. L.

TOOLE.

BOX-OFFICE NOW OPEN, where places may be secured from 8 A. M. till 4 P. M.

LYCEUM THEATRE.

14th st. and 6th av.
M. GRAU and CHIZZOLA..........Lessees and Managers.
OPENING OF THE SEASON,
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 24,
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE and the
FRENCH OPERA BOUFFE COMPANY,
when will be presented for the first time in America, Leon Vavasseur's new and brilliantly successful opera,
LA TIMBALE D'ARGENT,
supported by
Mlle. MARIE AIMEE
and an entirely new Company, specially engaged in Paris, including
Mlle. LEONTINE MINELLY,
Mlle. GANDON, Mlle. KID,
Mlles. DUBOUCHET, GERSY, MARION, BRIOT,
DELMAR, DELAFONTAINE, &c.
M. DUBOUCHET, M. DEBEER,
MM. DUPLAN, GENOT, GUYOT,
SALVATOR, PERRAUT, DUVALIS, &c.,
WITH FULL GRAND CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA,
under the direction of
Ms. CHARLES VAN GHELE.
Further particulars will be duly announced.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

Lessees and Managers..........JARRETT and PALMER.
ELECTRICAL SUCCESS
achieved by the new American play,
BELLE LAMAR,
an episode in the late American conflict, written expressly for Mr. John McCullough by
DION BOUCICAULT, Esq.,
in which
Mr. JOHN McCULLOUGH
and
Miss K. ROGERS RANDOLPH
sustain the leading characters.
It will be repeated
EVERY NIGHT and SATURDAY MATINEE.
The box-office will be open from 8 to 5 o'clock.
Seats may be secured six days in advance.
PRICES:
ADMISSION..............................ONE DOLLAR.
Dress Circle, 50 cents. Gallery, 30 cents.
Reserved Orchestra Stalls, $1 50.
Reserved Balcony Seats, $1.

GLOBE THEATRE. No. 728 BROADWAY.
R. W. BUTLER..............................Manager.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

MATINEES.	A chaste and elegant ENTERTAINMENT.	EVERY
EVERY	ALL THE BEST STARS	EVENING,
WEDNESDAY.	IN THE PROFESSION.	AT
SATURDAY.	POPULAR PRICES. 25c., 50c., and $1.	8.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. 1,000,000 CURIOSITIES.
TWO PERFORMANCES DAILY.

EVENING AT 8.	AFTERNOON AT 2.
POOR AND PROUD OF NEW-YORK.	DICK WHITTINGTON AND HIS CAT.

COLOSSEUM. ADMISSION, 50 CENTS.
OLD LONDON BY DAY.
Magic Entertainments in the Lectorium by Logrenia.
Open from 10 A. M. till dusk.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS

FOR
WROUGHT AND CAST-IRON WORK
FOR THE
LIBRARY OF THE NEW STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICE OF SUPERVISING ARCHITECT, }
TREASURY DEPARTMENT, }
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. of the 14th day of August, 1874, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the Wrought and Cast-iron Work required for the Library of the New State Department.

Copies of the drawings and specifications may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the department free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made for the whole work complete, as shown on drawings, and described in specification.

The whole of the work must be completed within four months from date of acceptance of the proposal. Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent., until the completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of cast-iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

All bids must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Wrought and Cast-iron Work of Library, New State Department, Washington, D. C.," and addressed to A. B. MULLETT,
Supervising Architect.

PROPOSALS FOR PLATE GLASS REQUIRED for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, }
NEW-YORK CITY, }
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Aug. 10, 1874. }

Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M., on the 31st day of August, 1874, for furnishing and delivering at the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City, all the plate and other glass required for the building, as called for in the schedule.

Copies of the specifications and schedule may be had on application at this office.

Proposals for imported glass must be made inclusive and exclusive of import duty.

Samples of the glass proposed to be furnished must accompany each proposal, and the whole must be delivered unbroken and in perfect order within two months from date of acceptance of proposal.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond of two responsible persons, in the sum of five thousand dollars, ($5,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract, if awarded him; the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court, or the District Attorney of the district wherein the bidder resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so.

Every bid must be made on the printed form to be obtained at this office, and must conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, or it will not be considered.

Proposals will not be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the glass trade.

Proposals must be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Proposals for Plate Glass, &c., for the United States Court-house and Post Office, New-York City," and addressed to CALVIN T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Swanton Harbor, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

UNITED STATES ENGINEER OFFICE, }
ROOM NO. 31 ARMY BUILDING, HOUSTON AND GREENE STS., }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1874. }

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED until noon of Aug. 26 for the extension of the breakwater at Burlington, Vt.

For forms of bids and other information apply to this office.

JOHN NEWTON,
Lieutenant Colonel Engineers,
Brevet Major General.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE OF THE

STERLING

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 155 BROADWAY.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1874.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-Annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable to the stockholders on and after Monday, the 17th instant.

J. K. VAN RENSSELAER, Secretary.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, Office of Secretary and Treasurer, Cleveland, Ohio, Aug. 4, 1874.—The regular guaranteed Quarterly Dividend of this Company, at the rate of Seven per Cent. per annum, on the new guaranteed stocks, will be paid on and after the 1st of September proximo, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 10th inst., and reopen on the 2d September.

GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY, NO. 59 BROADWAY, }
NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1874. }

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS COMpany have declared a Dividend of Two Dollars per share, payable on the 1st day of September proximo, to stockholders of record, at the closing of the transfer-books.

The transfer-books will be closed from 3 o'clock P. M., Aug. 17, to the morning of Sept. 2.

J. C. BABCOCK, [illegible]

[illegible]

THE TURF.

ENTRIES FOR TO-DAY'S RACES.

THE MOST EXCITING DAY OF THE MEETING—BETTING ON THE EVENTS.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SARATOGA, Wednesday, Aug. 12, 1874.

To-morrow will be the third day of the meeting here, but what sort of weather we shall have is hard to conjecture, for it rains here almost incessantly, and at this hour (11 P. M.) it is coming down steadily. The programme for to-morrow consists of three races, which promise to be the most exciting of the meeting if the track remains in good condition.

The first race will be a sweepstakes for two-year olds, three-quarters of a mile, $100 entrance, half forfeit, and $700 added, winners to carry extra weight. Out of the thirty-five nominations the announced starters are A. Belmont's ch. c. Babylon, by Kentucky, out of imp. Babta, by Kingston; Hunter & Travers' b. c. King Bolt, by Lexington, out of imp. Eltham Lass, by Kingston; A. Belmont's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse; Stringfield & Co.'s gr. c. Enlister, by Enquirer, out of Crownler, by imp. Australian, and H. P. McGrath's br. c. Calvin, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, the latter carrying seven pounds penalty.

The second race will be a dash of a mile and an eighth for three-year olds. Colts to carry 100 pounds and fillies 95 pounds, beaten drivers allowed five pounds and winners seven pounds extra. For this the following nine horses have been entered: W. H. Cottrill's b. g. Bay Rum, by Baywood, out of Goneril, by Revenue, 97 pounds; Joseph Donahue's ch. c. Botany Bay, by imp. Australian, out of Bonner, by Lexington, 95 pounds; John Coffee's br. f. Ida Wells, by Lamington, out of Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian, 90 pounds; M. A. Littell's b. c. O'Neil, by Lightning, out of Zingara, by Star Davis, 92 pounds; Thos. Puryea's b. c. Grinstead, by Gilroy, out of sister to Ruric, by imp. Sovereign, 100 pounds; D. McDaniel's b. f. Madge, by imp. Australian out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 95 pounds, and b. f. by Red Dick, out of Etta Shiffen, by Breckenridge, 90 pounds; A. Belmont's b. f. Countess, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 95 pounds, and Eden Bowie's b. c. Picolo, by Concord, out of Mandina, by imp. Australian, 100 pounds.

The third race will be a dash of two miles and a quarter, for all ages, which has five entries. These are Geo. H. Rice's ch. h. Wanderer, six years, by Lexington, out of Coral, by Vandal, 114 pounds; A. M. Burton's ch. c. Jack Frost, four years, by Jack Malone, out of Kitty Puryear, 108 pounds; Mr. Gaige's ch. f. Katie Pease, by Planet, out of Minnie Mansfield, 105 pounds; D. McDaniel's ch. c. Galway, four years, by Concord, out of Mandina, 108 pounds, and M. A. Littell's ch. c. Fellowcraft, four years, by imp. Australian, out of Aerolite, 108 pounds. This is a magnificent field of horses, and as they are closely matched an exciting struggle is expected to ensue.

Morrissey has just opened a betting-book on the Jerome Stakes for three-year olds, two miles, and the odds against the most prominent of the entries are as follows: Five to one against Saxon, five to one against Acrobat, six to one against Grinstead, six to one against Regardless, six to one against Steel Eyes, six to one against Reform, eight to one against Sue Washington colt, eight to one against Aaron Pennington, six to one against Brigand, ten to one against Rutherford, ten to one against Madge, ten to one against Maccaroon. Several of these have already been backed at the above odds.

Col. McDaniel's promising gr. c., two years old, by imp. Australian, out of Geneva, by Lexington, died last night. He had run a three-quarter trial in 1:17, and was announced as a starter in the Saratoga Stakes, but took sick the night before the race, from which he never recovered. The betting to-night on to-morrow's events is as follows:

TWO-YEAR OLDS.

King Bolt	$330	$500
Belmont's	160	280
Volcano	65	115
Calvin	60	155
Enlister	65	75
Total	$680	$1,125

THREE-YEAR OLDS.

Grinstead	$500	$580	$650
Countess	225	230	250
McDaniel's	220	220	245
Bay Rum	145	145	130
Ida Wells	100	75	65
Botany Bay	80	60	80
O'Neill	35	95	55
Picolo	40	90	170
Total	$1,345	$1,495	$1,645

TWO AND A QUARTER MILES.

Fellowcraft	$125	$450
Jack Frost	130	265
Katie Pease	110	225
Wanderer	105	205
Galway	60	100
Total	$530	$1,245

TROTTING.

UTICA PARK RACES—SECOND DAY.

UTICA, N. Y., Aug. 12.—The attendance at the Utica Park Association races to-day was much larger than yesterday. The weather was warm and pleasant, and the track in fine condition. Three heats were trotted in the 2:45 race, and one other was declared void under rule 28 of the National Association. After the first heat, Abner Rush, of Sharon, Penn., owner of Magnolia, the favorite, was taken from his sulky and another driver substituted, for an alleged attempt to throw the race. At the end of the third heat, the race was postponed until Thursday on account of the darkness. The positions of the horses were as follows:

Magnolia	1	2	1
Wellsby Boy	2	3	2
Major Root	4	1	4
Rosa Sonbury	3	4	3
Volunteer Maid	7	5	6
Y. J. Stephens	5	6	dr.
Filbert	6	dis.	

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.37½	1:13	1:50	2:28
Second heat	.37½	1:22½	1:49	2:27
Third heat	.35½	1:10	1:47½	2:30

There were nine starters in the 2:29 class trot, viz.: Lady Byron, Stewart Maloney, George H. Mitchell, Fleety Golddust, Spotted Colt, Music, Smuggler, Everett Ray, and Hamperian. Fleety Golddust won the first money, Music second, Spotted Colt third, and Stewart Maloney fourth.

SUMMARY.

Fleety Golddust	8	1	1	1
Music	1	2	3	3
Spotted Colt	2	4	5	5
Stewart Maloney	6	5	4	2
Lady Byron	4	6	7	4
Geo. H. Mitchell	3	7	6	6
Everett Ray	5	3	8	dr.
Smuggler	7	8	2	dr.
Hamperian	9	dr.		

TIME.

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.35½	1:10½	1:45¼	2:24¼
Second heat	.35½	1:09½	1:44½	2:22½
Third heat	.35	1:08½	1:43½	2:23
Fourth heat	.36¼	1:10	1:46	2:27

The 2:38 and 2:26 classes will be trotted to-morrow with eighteen and five starters.

DRIVING PARK ASSOCIATION—GOLDSMITH MAID BEATS HER 2:15½.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 12.—It is estimated that 20,000 people witnessed the races on the second day of the meeting of the Rochester Driving Park Association. The first race, for horses of the 2:45 class, was left unfinished. Condit's Smith won the first heat, in 2:38¾, and Unknown the next two heats, in 2:35 and 2:34. A protest was entered against Unknown because of its previous record and the suppression of its former name. The owner said he was prepared with affidavits, and the judge will decide the matter to-night.

The "free for all" race was next called. It was announced that Goldsmith Maid would be driven to win the additional $1,000 offered, by beating her record of 2:15½ made at Buffalo. She was sent in the second heat, and trotted the mile in 2:14¾. This extraordinary performance was received with the wildest enthusiasm.

SUMMARY.

ROCHESTER, Wednesday, Aug. 12.—No. 5, $5,000; free to all; first horse $2,500, second $1,500, third $1,000.

Budd Doble's (Philadelphia) Goldsmith Maid	1	1	1
Ben. Mace's (New-York) Judge Fullerton	3	2	2
Wm. Lovell's (New-York) American Girl	2	3	3
Dan Mace's (New-York) Henry	drawn.		

	Quarter.	Half.	Three-quarters.	Mile.
First heat	.33½	1:09½	1:43	2:19½
Second heat	.33¾	1:06½	1:40¾	2:14¾
Third heat	.34	1:08¾	1:44	2:19¾

One heat of the 2:29 race was won by Cosette, when a drenching shower caused a postponement of the races for the day.

LULU'S TIME NOT THE FASTEST THIRD HEAT ON RECORD.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 12.—The statement that the time of Lulu at Rochester yesterday—2:16¾—was the fastest third heat ever trotted is incorrect. Goldsmith Maid recently, at Saginaw, Mich., trotted a third heat in 2:16; second heat, 2:16½, and the first in 2:19¾.

THE EAST RIVER BRIDGE.

The keystones of the arches in the Brooklyn tower of the East River Bridge were raised to their positions on Saturday last. The process of elevating these immense blocks of stone, each of which weighs eleven tons, was performed by means of two derricks, strengthened by numerous guy-ropes. The height of the tower is 225 feet above high tide, and it will probably be completed by the middle of November. The tower in this City has reached an elevation of 146 feet above high tide, and it is expected to be carried up above the spring of the arches before the beginning of cold weather, in which case the wooden frame-work for the formation of the arches will be erected during the Winter. The anchorage has not yet been commenced on this side of the river, but in Brooklyn has been carried up nearly forty feet above tide-water.

THE CHARGES AGAINST MAYOR HAVEMEYER.

IMPORTANT COMMUNICATION FROM GOV. DIX—AN INTERVIEW WITH ALDERMAN OTTENDORFER.

The silence of Gov. Dix on the charges against Mayor Havemeyer was unexpectedly broken yesterday. Early in the morning a communication, headed "Executive Chamber, Albany," was handed to Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, the Chairman of the committee which made charges against Mr. Havemeyer. Mr. Ottendorfer found that it had come from the Governor, and he immediately proceeded to consult his colleagues, Mr. John Kelly and Mr. Mickham. The letter was very brief. It stated that while the Governor was ready to render a decision, he desired to know if the committee wanted an inquiry as provided by the statute? After a brief consultation, the committee came to the conclusion that as the Mayor had not denied the statements embodied in their charges, there was no necessity for an investigation, and they authorized Mr. Ottendorfer to write an answer to the Governer expressing their views.

A TIMES reporter called on Mr. Ottendorfer last evening to get a copy of the Governor's letter, and the following conversation ensued:

"You have received a communication from the Governor," said the reporter. "Can you let me see it?"

"I cannot just now," replied Mr. Ottendorfer. "The Governor merely asks if we desire an inquiry."

"When will you send an answer to the Governor?"

"Probably to-morrow—the committee have assigned that duty to me."

"Will you tell me what course your committee intend to pursue in regard to the Governor's communication?"

"We maintain," replied Mr. Ottendorfer, "that as the Mayor does not deny the charges, there is no use to make an inquiry, as suggested by Gov. Dix. The facts embraced in the charges are based upon official records, and the Mayor does not controvert them. Therefore there is no necessity for an investigation, because an investigation would only bring out facts which the Mayor admits."

"Does the Governor in his communication state that he is ready to make a decision?"

"I cannot answer that question."

"You have laid the Governor's letter before Mr. John Kelly and Mr. Wickham?"

"I have—and we all agreed not to ask an inquiry, as the Mayor did not deny the charges. I shall send our answer to the Governor to-morrow evening."

It was subsequently ascertained from a gentleman who saw Gov. Dix's letter that the Governor was prepared to render his decision, as there was no dispute about the main statements in the charges, but that he would be indisposed to do so if the committee deemed it necessary to present further facts. The Governor's letter is regarded by the friends of the Mayor as an indication that he will not be removed.

REFORM IN THE POST OFFICE.

THE CARRYING OF PRINTED MATTER—NEW RATES OF POSTAGE.

On the 15th of July last an investigation was begun by the Post Office authorities for the purpose of correcting abuses in the carriage of printed mail matter, whereby the Government has lost large sums, on some occasions reaching as high as $500 in a single week. The first discoveries which were made by Mr. James J. Foote, Auditor of the Post Office, lead the officials to suspect that large amounts of unpaid matter in the way of newspapers and periodicals were passing through the mails daily. Researches were instituted without delay, and at once confirmed this theory. It appears that the evil, which is hardly chargeable to the overworked clerks, is the result mainly of the abuse of the system of quarterly receipt stamps whereby publishers in cities, from which large quantities of newspapers are shipped, are allowed to forward their publications by wholesale, and then settle the stamp bills at the end of the quarter. Under the new arrangement the delinquents are being rapidly discovered and notified of the uncancelled demands against them. The new system, though entailing additional cost and labor upon the department, will be continued until all the delinquents have been discovered, and the claims against them settled. The postage on the ordinary articles carried by mail, and which, in all cases, it is safest and cheapest to prepay, is as follows:

On letters, sealed packages, mail matter wholly or partly in writing, except book manuscripts and corrected proof-sheets and local or "drop" letters, three cents for each half-ounce or fraction thereof.

On local or "drop" letters, two cents for each half ounce or fraction thereof.

On daily papers not over four ounces in weight, thirty-five cents per quarter, (three months;) the same six times per week, thirty cents; triweekly, fifteen cents; semi-weekly, ten cents; weekly, five cents. All the above are for one quarter—three months.

On monthly magazines weighing not over four ounces the rate per quarter is three cents; the same, over four ounces and not over eight, six cents.

On quarterly magazines the postage for the above weights is respectively two and three cents.

On pamphlets, occasional publications, transient newspapers, magazines and periodicals, handbills, posters, sheet music, unsealed circulars, prospectuses, book manuscripts and proof-sheets, printed cards, maps, lithographs, prints, chromo-lithographs and engravings, seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots and scions, the postage is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—weight of package limited to four pounds.

On flexible patterns, samples of ores, metals, minerals, and merchandise, sample cards, phonographic paper, letter envelopes, postal envelopes and wrappers, unprinted cards, plain and ornamental paper, photographs, and all other articles for which other rates of postage are not prescribed, and which are not by law excluded from the mails, the rate is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—weight of package limited to four pounds.

On books the postage is one cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof—weight of package limited to four pounds.

On unsealed circulars, newspapers, and on periodicals not exceeding two ounces in weight, when any of the same are deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, the rate is one cent each.

On periodicals exceeding two ounces in weight, when deposited in a letter-carrier office for delivery by the office or its carriers, two cents each is charged.

The new Postal Treaty with France was formally inaugurated yesterday, by the arrival of the first mail under its provisions. By this treaty, any vessel carrying the United States mail, which touches at a French port, is empowered to carry the French mail. The rate for a half-ounce letter (ten grammes, French weight) from the United States to France is nine cents. For a letter one third of an ounce, from France to the United States, the rate is fixed at ten cents. For an omission to pay the postage, a fine of five cents is imposed in addition to the carrying rates. The treaty is not favored by the postal authorities, owing to the difference in values of the currency of the two countries.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

Judge W. L. Learned, of the Commission of Appeals, is at the Westminster Hotel.

Assemblyman Warner Miller, of Herkimer, N. Y., is at the Gilsey House.

Adjt. Gen. James A. Cunningham, of Massachusetts, is at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Robert G. Watson, British Chargé D'Affaires at Washington, is at the Westmoreland Hotel.

Congressman Freeman Clarke, of Rochester, and State Senator S. S. Lowery, of Utica, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Baron Von Bunsen, German Chargé D'Affaires at Washington, and Capt. Von Eisendecher, of the German Legation, are at the Clarendon Hotel.

George M. Pullman, of Chicago; John Young, of Montreal; Robert Garrett, of Baltimore, and Gen. Horace Porter are at the Brevoort House.

Ex-Gov. H. C. Warmoth, of Louisiana; Judge R. D. Rice, of Maine; Walter A. Wood, of Hoosick Falls, N. Y.; H. B. Goodyear and W. B. Bristol, of New-Haven, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

BASE-BALL NOTES.

A party of gentlemen representing the *Herald* and *Globe* offices, of the City of Boston, having organized a base-ball club, will visit this City for the purpose of playing a friendly game with the Nonpareil Club of THE TIMES Office, at the Union Grounds, Williamsburg, on Friday afternoon, Aug. 14. The return game will be played on the Capitoline on Saturday, at 1 P. M.

At Prospect Park, on Friday, the Chelseas will play their first game for the amateur championship with the Nassaus.

The nameless, of Brooklyn, and the Arlingtons, of this City, will play a game on the Union Grounds to-day.

The Atlantic and Philadelphia Clubs will play their fifth game on the Union Grounds on Saturday, when a fine contest may be expected.

The Philadelphias defeated the Hartfords in a game at base-ball, at Boston yesterday, by a score of 23 to 10.

SINGULAR STYLE OF COLLECTING MONEY FOR THE CHURCH.

Yesterday morning a man who gave his name as James Mulcahy, entered the Marine Bank, Wall street, and demanded the sum of $50 from the paying teller. On the refusal of the teller to grant his request he attempted to scale the counter. By the assistance of the employes, he was arrested and handed over to the Police, who conveyed him to the New Street Station. On being interrogated, he stated that "he wanted the money for the church." He is believed to be insane.

THE VERMONT GOVERNORSHIP.

Judge Asahel Peck has formally accepted the Republican nomination for Governor of Vermont. He says: "In accepting, as I do, the nomination, not deeming that the circumstances of the occasion require any particular exposition of my views on public questions, I simply add that in the principles and policy set forth in the resolutions adopted by the convention, a copy of which you enclose, I see nothing that has not my ready assent and hearty approval."

THE FAMINE IN ASIA MINOR.

FIVE THOUSAND PERSONS DEAD OF STARVATION IN ONE DISTRICT—DEAD BODIES LYING IN THE STREETS.

Rev. Dr. Clark, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, has received a letter from Rev. J. O. Barrows, of Cesarea, dated July 10, in which he gives some thrilling details of the terrible famine now prevailing in that region. Mr. Barrows writes:

"While at Yozgat, which is eighty or ninety miles north of us, I witnessed the ravages of the famine, which is very severe, and also beyond toward Angora. Many villages are entirely deserted. In some, one or two or three or four families or parts of families remain. In the district of Sungarlu, (which is beyond Yozgat, and in which city there is a Protestant church, as many as 5,000 persons have died of starvation. But the horrors of this famine are indescribable. Many people have subsisted on grass for weeks and then died. Beggars have flocked to the cities, and there many of them have died because they could not get a morsel of bread. Old men, mothers with babes at their breasts, young men that have become children, young boys and girls, half naked, begging, crying, fainting, dying—this is famine. Beggars have flocked to our doors; we have given what we could, and are still doing the same; some relief has been afforded by contributions of friends in Stamboul and other places, but it is only a drop in the bucket. Mr. Farnsworth has made a long tour among the famine-stricken people, and given from friends in Stamboul some $500, and perhaps by this means 500 people will be kept alive, but multitudes are dying and will yet die. The people of this country give but little, with rare exceptions, the more wealthy Moslems give nothing. Selfishness reigns. Every man lives for himself. The Mohammedan religion is a religion of selfishness. If a man does any good deed it is that he himself may be benefitted. There is no public spirit—no love to man as such. But what this famine is can be known only by those who see it. We say that so many have died. These statistics are cold things. Famine is the going out in utter darkness, wretchedness, and death of all that goes to make up human life. You find a little, half-naked girl of eight or ten years sitting in some corner of the street crying. What is the matter? Her father and mother are dead, or have abandoned her. She has not a friend, or one to care for her on earth; she has nothing to eat. She pleads and reaches out her bony hands to every passer-by; or perhaps gets enough during the day to buy one piece of bread. This kind of life lasts a few weeks and she is picked up by those who have been ordered to bury the dead that they may find in the streets. When in Yozgat I heard a cry of children in the crowded streets before me, I looked and saw three little girls. The oldest was perhaps ten or eleven, the second six or seven, and the youngest three or four. The little one wanted to be carried. The oldest was too feeble, but finally bending down took the little one on her back. The other child clung to her ragged clothes, and so they went on, all crying together. But such a sight! It made an impression that I believe will never be effaced from my mind. These children were so poor that the flesh which covered their teeth was a mere skin, and as they cried the expression of their countenances was something more sad and pitiable than I had conceived possible before. These three were left clinging to each other, dying together, with no one to care for them. One learns here at such a time as this that the tender mercies of the wicked are indeed cruel. One is forced to exclaim, Oh, God, what will the end be! why must there be such terrible suffering! But God is good and man is sinful. Bodies have lain in the streets one, two, and even three or four days before burial, and the dogs have feasted on them. Many of our Protestant communities and families have suffered greatly. At Sungurlu some of the brethren have sold, house, shop, household furniture, beds, clothing, everything, and now must beg or starve. And perhaps they will both beg and starve. In one village there was one Protestant family; the father, mother, and all the children but two have died of starvation. In the village of Injirli there was a pleasant little Protestant community, several of whom were members of the church, with a preacher residing with them. But they were poor. Last Winter their provisions failed, and there seemed to be nothing—but starvation before them. But this preacher went to the city of Yozgat and purchased flour, becoming responsible for the pay himself, and so kept alive six families. But now unless the preacher can be repaid his creditors will take everything from him. It was a very kind and generous thing that he did. I feel like appealing to friends in America to help him out of this dilemma. The board do not wish us to make special appeals to our friends for aid in carrying on our missionary work, but this is a matter of humanity. If American Christians could only see how some of their fellow-Christians here are suffering they would certainly imitate our English Christian friends and others in Stamboul, who have given liberally for this object."

LORD GORDON GORDON.

PARTICULARS OF HIS DEATH—RESULT OF THE CORONER'S INQUEST.

The *Manitoba Free Press* of the 4th inst. contains the evidence at the Coroner's inquest in regard to the arrest and death of "Lord Gordon." It fills six columns of that paper, much of it being irrelevant and uninteresting to the general reader. Alexander Munro, a member of the Toronto Police, who had the warrant for the arrest of Gordon, testified as follows:

I told Gordon that I had come to arrest him, and that I had a warrant. I showed him the warrant. He said it was all right. Just glanced over it. Don't think he read it all; and he said he was ready to go. Gave him a few minutes to put on warmer clothes. He wanted to know if I intended taking him through the States. I told him I did not. He got dressed and was all ready to go, with the exception of a Scotch cap. He called for it. He made a sort of rush into the bedroom. Where he got the revolver I do not know. I was standing in the door, within four feet of him. The next thing I saw was his turning around with his back against the wall, with the revolver in his hand. I made a rush toward him to prevent his shooting. I expected it was meant for myself, and as I was about getting hold of him, the gun went off. He made some remark while holding the revolver in his hand, but I did not catch the meaning; he sank down against the wall just as I got hold of him; I saw the blood coming out of his left ear; that was the first I noticed; afterward saw the wound in his right temple; I believe he was dying fast and was dead immediately. I intended taking him out of Winnepeg that night, and had made arrangements to that effect. The particular object I had in view in making the arrest on Saturday night was that Gordon could be got out of the country without his getting any legal advice; am not aware that Gilbert McMicken knew that our intention was to take Gordon out of the country in the way we intended; was acting all through with Hardy's advice; Hardy, I understood, was a lawyer from New-York; don't know who Reid was except that he was from New-York; believe these were their right names, but don't know. I only have their word for it.

Other witnesses present testified to the particulars of Gordon's death, the manner of his arrest, &c., all agreeing substantially with the evidence of Mr. Munro, and all said to sustain in a greater or less degree the theory of the *Free Press*, that the real object of Gordon's captors was his abduction under a British warrant to New York.

Thomas Henry Pentland testified that he had lived with Gordon for the last year, and to the refusal of the officers to allow Gordon to see his solicitor at Winnipeg, and then continued as follows:

I walked out of the room, and think Mr. Gordon followed, but am not sure. I walked into the dining-room, and on returning saw Mr. Gordon in the bed-room. The policeman was standing between me and Gordon at the door of the bed-room. I saw Gordon then standing facing the policeman with the pistol pointing very near the policeman. I cried "don't" or something like that, and he turned the pistol round very sharply and shot himself in the head. I do not know him as any other than Gordon Gordon. I know nothing of his past life, except what he has told me of his school days at Cambridge and his career in New-York. I do not know that he has any bonds, stock, or scrip here, but he said that he had a large amount locked up in the American courts. He has given most of his jewelry away. He has not made any investments to my knowledge in this country. He has spoken of having a sister somewhere in Europe. He has said that both his father and mother were dead. I am not aware that he left any will. He has now some silver plate which he gave to me when going out on the prairie. He had very little jewelry left. The silver is solid silver. He had no money in his pocket-book, except thirty-seven cents which was in it, and which he handed to me in presence of Mr. Bain. When he first came in from the prairie he had $1,600, and that he made spin out until now. He had written a letter on Friday night to a Mr. Westfall, banker, Minneapolis, the contents of which I am not aware of. The letter is in the house now. He very seldom wrote to any one. I do not know that he had invested any amount in lands by way of mortgages. I have heard him say if he did die he had no one to leave his property to, as his brothers were all dead. I have no idea what the value of the jewelry left may be; he had no diamonds or watches; he was working Mrs. Corbett's land for her, and had a good crop in. He had in his possession three horses, one of Mr. Brown's, the other two were mine; he gave them to me a year ago or thereabouts as a free gift, as I had been kind to him and served him. There are different coats of arms on the silver, but only one motto that I know of. He has no buggies or wagons; has a cutter and harness.

The following is the verdict:

"That Gordon Gordon, at the parish of Headingly, in the County of Selkirk and Province of Manitoba, on the night of the 1st day of August, in the year of our Lord 1874, at about 10 o'clock, after having been arrested by a police constable from the City of Toronto, under two warrants said to have been issued by Alexander McNabb, Esq., Police or Stipendiary Magistrate for the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario, and while laboring under the excitement resulting from said arrest, did commit suicide by shooting himself in the head with a pistol, causing death."

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The employes of Cornell's Iron Works go on their annual excursion to the Harlem River Park on the 15th inst.

Peter Rielly, aged sixty, a colored cook, died suddenly yesterday on board a ship at Pier No. 23 East River.

Hannah A. Bier, who was found unconscious at No. 162 Worth street, on Aug. 9, died yesterday at the Park Hospital.

Inspector Francis C. Speight took the prescribed oath of office yesterday, and assumed the duties of his new position.

The steamers Calabria and Frankfort, which sailed for Europe yesterday, took out 31,204 letters and fifty-eight bags of papers.

The eighth annual clam-bake of the Fat Mans' Association will be held at Gregory's Point, Norwalk, Conn., on Thursday, the 27th inst.

The fourth annual invitation picnic of the Keystone Lodge Association, of the City, will be held at Dudley's Grove on the 18th inst.

Patrolman Samuel Burden, of the Eighteenth Precinct, fell from a Broadway car at Thirty-eighth street yesterday and dislocated his right ankle.

On Monday night the clothing warehouse of Isaac Hart, No. 74 Murray street was entered by burglars, and robbed of clothing valued at $250.

Daniel Copeland, colored, aged sixty years, fell down the hatchway at No. 63 Pearl street, yesterday, and had his skull fractured. He was taken to the Park Hospital.

Wm. Gruber, of No. 55 Ridge street, was stabbed in the hand and severely wounded by John Kline, during a quarrel at Stanton and Ridge streets yesterday morning. Kline escaped.

David Angus, aged forty-four, of One Hundred and Twenty-seventh street and Sixth avenue, while at work in the public store, No. 91 Laight street, had his right foot crushed in the elevator and badly injured.

Commissioner Van Nort reports that the contract for paving Worth street and intersecting streets in the vicinity of the Five Points was signed and executed yesterday, and work upon it will be commenced at once.

Suit has been brought in the United States District Court for the confiscation of lots Nos. 431 and 433 East Forty-seventh street, on the ground that the owner knowingly permitted an illicit distillery to be erected and operated thereon.

Patrick Dunn was yesterday arrested on the corner of Murray and West streets, on a charge of selling obscene prints and cards, on complaint of Mr. Anthony J. Comstock. He was committed for trial by Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court.

Wm. Golden, aged three years, of No. 1,322 Third avenue, while crossing Third avenue, between Seventy-fifth and Seventy-sixth streets, was run over by car No. 256, of the Third avenue line, and was severely injured. Taken to Mount Sinai Hospital.

Suit has been entered by the Government in the United States District Court to confiscate the property Nos. 431 and 433 East Forty-seventh street, on the ground that the owner, John Dow, was aware that the business of illicit distillation was being carried on there.

Leonard Bernbaum, a messenger in the employ of Louis Ballin, of No. 16 Walker street, was sent on Tuesday afternoon by his employer to the Shoe and Leather Bank to obtain the cash for a check for $350. The lad obtained the money at the bank and decamped.

An unknown man, about thirty years old, was found in fits on the sidewalk in front of No. 462 Canal street, last night, and taken to the Park Hospital, but died shortly after reaching there. The deceased has black hair and moustache, steel-gray pants, white flannel undershirt, blue over shirt, black felt hat, and gaiters.

Charles Turpin, a driver of car No. 23 of the Cross-town Line, and Charles Cotter, a conductor on car No. 37 of the Dry Dock Line, were held yesterday by Justice Kasmire, at Essex Market Police Court, to await the result of injuries inflicted on a boy named James S. Dunn, of No. 137 Avenue D. He was knocked down and severely hurt by the cars.

Yesterday, at a meeting of the Butter and Cheese Exchange, a committee appointed for the purpose, consisting of Messrs. Winsor, Delavergne, and Morgan, reported a series of appropriate resolutions on the death of the late Charles Higley, one of the oldest and most esteemed members of the Exchange. The resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The three men, Sacia, Whipple, and Dever, who were arrested on Tuesday last as being concerned in the sale of the Harlem Bank shares stolen from Mr. Burton, of Burlington, Vt., were yesterday taken before Justice Wandell, of the Tombs Police Court, for examination. Owing to the absence of important witnesses they were remanded until to-day.

The agents of the Hamburg Packet Company have heard nothing further regarding the cause or results of the disaster to the steamer Alsatia. The office in this City has no direct connection with the fleet to which that vessel belongs, she being one of a number who run between St. Thomas and Aspinwall and the many small ports in the West Indies and neighboring mainland. The Alsatia is a new vessel, and is about 1,500 tons burden.

The usual Thursday evening reunion will be held at the Free Training Schools for Women, No. 47 East Tenth street, to-night at 8 o'clock. Dr. Mix will address the girls upon the importance of regular and simple habits in securing good health. Mrs. J. J. O'Brien will read humorous and pathetic selections, and the evening's entertainment will be varied by some excellent vocal and instrumental music. Working-women and all those who are interested in their welfare are invited to attend.

BROOKLYN.

Patrolman Matthew Ronan, of the First Precinct, was dismissed the force yesterday for being drunk.

A female infant, about a month old, was abandoned by its mother at Fulton Ferry, yesterday.

George Derrick, a peddler, forty-two years old, residing at No. 82 Degraw street, while drunk last night, committed suicide by taking laudanum. His body was taken to the Third Precinct.

Mr. Robert A. Bonner, a well-known carpenter and builder, of No. 59 Third street, has disappeared and his creditors allege he has fled to South America. His liabilities are stated to be about $12,000.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

Mr. J. O. Miller, Secretary of the Agricultural and Horticultural Society of Westchester County has given notice that to-day is the last opportunity offered for entering horses for the races at the approaching annual fair, commencing on the fifteenth day of September.

Mr. Nathan Smith, proprietor of an oyster-saloon on Fifth avenue, Mount Vernon, on turning the corner of Fifth street and Fifth avenue, while returning home in a wagon, was thrown out with great violence and very seriously if not fatally injured. Several of his ribs were broken.

A new avenue, to be known as McLean Avenue, is to be opened at once, from a point on Central avenue, near the residence of Col. G. W. McLean, to Woodlawn Station. It will render Glen Park and vicinity easy of access to and from the City, by the trains on the Harlem Railroad. An application is also to be made to the New-Haven Railroad Company to stop at Woodlawn instead of Williams' Bridge, for the trains for the transfer of passengers to and from the Harlem trains.

LONG ISLAND.

The fishing company of Warner & Co., at Pon Quogue, on Tuesday last, captured near the light-house a turtle weighing upward of 1,000 pounds.

Mr. William Burling, a wealthy farmer residing at Babylon, was found dead in his bed on Tuesday evening last. He retired about 8 o'clock on the same evening in apparently good health.

The authorities of the town of Flatbush have decided to build a new Town Hall. It has been decided to purchase a site on Union place, at a cost of about $6,000. Hon. John A. Lott, President of the Board of Improvement, was appointed to examine the title to the property.

NEW-JERSEY.

A wing is to be added to the Essex County Lunatic Asylum at a cost of $7,000.

The Cunard steamer Calabria sailed from Jersey City yesterday with 58 cabin passengers, 140 in the steerage, and $700,000 in specie.

A brakeman named Wilson had his foot accidentally cut off yesterday morning, while coupling cars on the Central Railroad at Greenville.

J. A. Woodruff's news and book stand, at the Erie Railway Depot, was entered by burglars Tuesday night and robbed of about $60 worth of goods.

Henry Dunning, a driller, employed at the new Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad tunnel, was seriously injured yesterday by an iron bar falling on his head. He was taken to his home in Beacon avenue, Jersey City.

Andrew Atha, a prominent citizen of Newark, died yesterday morning, at his residence in Washington street. Deceased was the senior partner in the firm of Atha & Hughes, extensive manufactures of patent leather and enameled cloth. The funeral will take place on Saturday.

The Fourth District Democratic Congressional Convention will be held in Washington, Warren County, to-day, commencing at noon. The district comprises the counties of Somerset, Hunterdon, Warren, and Sussex. It is generally conceded that Hon. Robert Hamilton, the present incumbent, will be re-nominated.

The African M. E. Church on Arlington street, Newark, is involved in financial difficulties, being in debt to the amount of $4,500. A short time ago the creditors placed their claims in the hands of the Sheriff, and the building was to have been sold, but some of the prominent members secured a postponement. In the mean time strenuous efforts will be made to raise the amount necessary to relieve the church from all its difficulties.

From the annual report of School Superintendent Sears, of Newark, made to State Superintendent Apgar, it appears that there are twenty-one school-houses in that city, which, with the sites, are valued at $1,000,000. The average attendance during the ten and a half months the schools were open was 10,867. The average expense for each pupil was $18 18. There are twenty-three male and 200 female teachers employed in the city.

John Falk and Charles Scheibel, two of the official dog-catchers of Newark, were severely bitten yesterday morning. Falk was endeavoring to capture a large mastiff, when the animal turned upon and bit him severely on the arm. The wound was promptly cauterized. Scheibel was bitten on the chin and nose by another ferocious cur. Both these men are covered with scars from dog bites, but do not seem to have any fear of hydrophobia.

It has been ascertained that the man whose body was found Tuesday evening lying in the swamp, near Secaucus, committed suicide. A note was found in his pocket, signed Frier Stimerant, and stating, "I have been well raised and cared for. Failure in business is the cause of this. I came from New-York to seek this spot. I don't feel much like writing, for my head is confused. Farewell. Pray for me. Farewell to all in this world, and God bless you all." Judging from appearances, the body had been in the swamp about two weeks, and was very much decomposed. County Physician Stout gave a permit for burial.

THE HOOSAC TUNNEL.

The members of the Hoosac Tunnel Commission, in their examination of the tunnel, established the fact, the Troy *Times* says, that much extra work will have to be done before the tunnel will be safe for travel. Senator Washburn and President Chadbourne, of Williams College, assume leading positions on the committee, and it is said the former is expected to report progress at the east end and its approaches, while the latter will look sharp at what is going on at the west end, and on the line of road between it and North Adams. The Shanleys have taken the arching contract, the early completion of which requires many more men than are now in their employ. The Commissioners, having finished their tour of inspection, were in session at the State House in Boston last week, figuring up results.

BALTIMORE BOTANICAL CONSERVATORY.

The Academy of Sciences of Baltimore is making efforts to establish a Botanical Conservatory at Druid Hill Park as soon as the sum of $50,000 shall have been subscribed. Some of the members of the Academy are visiting distant States and foreign countries to see whether useful information can be gained for the promotion of this object. The designs for the building have already been made by the architect, Mr. Frederick, and all that is now wanted is the money. Mr. Abbot Kinney, one of the members of the Academy, is on a tour through Europe, visiting the different gardens and conservatories of note. His visit to the Kew Gardens, England, is described by him in a letter sent to Dr. Hancock, Chairman of the Committee on the Botanical Garden, and his suggestions made therein will furnish valuable aid to the committee, of which he is also a member.

THE MASSACHUSETTS NINTH DISTRICT.

Ex-Gov. Alexander H. Bullock's letter to the Worcester *Gazette*, declining to be a candidate for Congress, reads thus:

Your observations in the paper of Saturday, upon the question which I regret to see presented to the electors of the Worcester Congressional District by the declinature of the eminent citizen who at present represents them, compel me to say a word explicitly for myself. Thanking you for the kind manner in which you have associated my name with the grave business of selecting the next representative, I must say that I cannot under any circumstances whatsoever consent to be a candidate. To all private communications relative to the same subject I have given this answer, and your public discussion of it furnishes a fit occasion for making equally public my determination.

ALEX. H. BULLOCK.

August 10, 1874.

FAST DAY IN OHIO.

The Ohio State Convention of the Women's Temperance League designated Friday, 14th inst., as a day of fasting and prayer in that State for the advancement of their cause. The resolution reads:

Resolved, That we hereby designate Friday, Aug. 14, as a day of fasting and prayer to Almighty God for the success of the temperance cause; and we earnestly request all who desire Divine guidance in voting upon the proposed new Constitution to unite in special prayer on that day for such guidance; and that all clergymen are requested to read this notice from their pulpits on the Sunday preceding the day mentioned.

The election on the new Constitution occurs on Tuesday, 18th inst.

THE CROPS.

Reports of the condition of the corn and oats crops in Illinois, Iowa, and Kansas, published by the Chicago *Tribune* of Monday, reveal a curious difference by States. Corn and Oats in Illinois will be a two-thirds, and in Iowa a very full crop. Four points in Kansas, widely separated, report that corn in that State will be a total failure, and oats from two-thirds to one-half of the average yield. These returns, the *Tribune* claims, are, perhaps, as valuable as any that have yet been published. The coincidence in those from each State indicate that they are entirely trustworthy.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

In steam-ship Calabria, for Liverpool.—Prof. and Mrs. Arnold Guyot, Mrs. Elizabeth Kendall and child, M. T. Drake and child, Miss Emma A. Milliken, Mrs. Horwitz, Mme. Desjardins and companion, Miss Loos, Miss Emma Brooks, Mr. Keash, C. G. Dunlop, Mrs. McIntosh, Mrs. George P. Warner, Samuel M. Thomson, Albert Crouze, Mrs. Cook and daughter, Dr. Scherer and wife, A. Cameron, R. Barton Hexall, Louis Schuel, F. H. Behr, G. A. Jones, P. Aguirre, R. Hutchings, W. D. Routh and man servant, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Swan, Mr. and Mrs. Cootterill, H. C. Pinkham, Chase Philbruck, H. P. Heedy, Miss H. Heedy, Miss Sullivan, Staudton Blake, D. P. Hawley, Thos. Knott, D. A. Stanley.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah.—Mrs. Ann Lafayette, E. Garrett, W. H. Martin, Gen. H. C. Wagan, W. Herty, J. R. Swingley, W. Dixon and wife, Mrs. Roos, Mrs. Cerstter, A. Drumond, J. Colvin, T. D. Curtis, W. S. Curtis, Mr. Boehm, Mr. Vitsbury, H. Elkon, Dr. Wilson, Sam Stebbins, John Foley, G. M. Osgood, Robt. Meyer, Mrs. H. Solomon and servant, S. Meyer, A. Samuels, H. Story, A. Maas, Wm. Batty, C. D. Cooper, Jas. Henry, H. C. Williams, P. Crawford, D. C. Miles, Wm. Turner, Peter Roberts, S. Cohen, John Moonering.

In steam-ship Frankfurt, for Bremen.—E. D. Mann, W. S. Bigelow, Miss Franziska Preiser, Henry Huning, Mrs. Rosanna M. Hine, G. F. Hine, Gustav Kirchhoff, John Cramer, R. B. Warder, M. H. Knuwener, Mrs. M. H. Knuwener and child, Miss Alvine Overdieck, Alois Sigg, E. C. Prescott, Mrs. E. C. Prescott, Philip M. Prescott, Miss Mary E. Prescott, Mrs. Julia Glaassen.

In steam-ship Italia, for Liverpool.—Harold Bateman, E. J. Kimball, Scofield S. Waterbury, A. W. Cook, Dr. D. O. Sullivan, Henry Hughes, Miss Kate Kinsala, Miss Minna Pollock, Rev. Robert A. Hume and lady, Miss C. Thompson, Francis Rodgers, George Robinson.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Scotia, from Liverpool.—E. Boninger, O. Schnabel, R. A. Schnabel, Mrs. J. M. Lander, Mr. and Mrs. L. J. Seargeant, Miss B. S. Taylor and servant, Mr. and Mrs. M. Castle and son, W. L. Ogden, G. C. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. E. Young, Miss J. Young, Miss J. Sturgis, Miss Imhof, Miss E. Rivinus, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence and servant, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Wood, two children, and two servants, Lord Colville, Hon. C. Colville, Mrs. M. E. Farnum, Miss Walton, C. Deming, T. R. Trowbridge, W. H. Hubbard, B. D. Walcott, D. F. Conover, W. I. Holland, D. T. Murphy, Col. G. P. Colby, Mrs. H. M. Claflin, Mrs. Hyman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Haviland, Mr. and Mrs. G. Dickens, Mrs. Pendleton and servant, Miss Pendleton, F. Bianchi, F. Bianchi, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Bristol, E. T. Bristol, Miss M. B. Bristol, Miss C. L. Bristol, Mrs. Morgan and servant, Miss Morgan, I. B. Morgan, Mrs. A. T. Heard and servant, Gen. W. Phelps, Rev. Dr. Nicholls, G. Consomo, C. Shaehan, T. F. Cruikshanks, M. M. Schwartz, S. Thomson, R. Grame, C. B. Kingsley, H. B. Goodyear, Rev. Mr. T. Macpherson, Gen. R. Taylor, Miss Craven, A. W. Craven, J. J. McCook, J. M. Hare, G. Powers, F. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. H. Ballard, Hon. G. and Mrs. Bancroft and two servants, C. H. Garden, Right Hon. A. S. Ayrton, G. Campbell, A. G. Griffin, H. Bogue, Rev. Dr. J. W. Healey, P. Schulhoff, E. B. Benjamin, H. Burden, H. Nathan, G. W. Mahoney, J. M. Townsend, Jr., W. Furniss and servant, R. Waterhouse, Isaac Bell, Jr., A. Barnwell, P. Schieffelin, Rev. C. N. Waldron, H. A. Waldron, W. H. Irwin, J. W. Kaye, E. W. Jackson, E. Jackson, Mrs. E. Lamb, Miss K. A. Lamb, Miss E. Harkness, S. M. Bischoff, W. Othout, A. B. Duncan, J. E. Vernon, Rev. E. Briady, A. Notman, A. Haldane, H. Spencer, M. B. Jenkins, A. Agalasto, S. Seligman, W. W. Daintrey, F. Phelps, T. S. Kingman, A. M. Day, A. Dispeker, J. Turnbull, R. Marsh, W. M. Garden.

In steam-ship Pommerania, from Hamburg.—Gesandter Von Schlözer, E. Neuse and wife, L. F. Dommerich, Carl Inglauer, Eleonore May, Otto Schemmann, H. Sieboldt, C. Haager, Charles Thall, John Longbein, Gust. Zimmer, Anton Huber, G. F. Wagner, H. Ramak, Wm. Sonnerstedter, H. Diebitsch, Henry Kröber, Henry Rockelmann, Moritz Wolff, Ferd. Daudt, Carl Jürgens, Robert Miller, Emma Meyer, Bertha Habermann, Ernst Klingemann, Carl Martens, Pauline Klein, Paul Tschersazki, Josephine Obert, Sabine Birkel, Carl Birkel, Jos. Lehnen, Bruno Schmidt, Auguste Appel, Albin Stolle, Dora Schmale, Anna Götz, Fredr. Rohrberg, Philipp Holz, wife, and three children, Sophie Knauf, Carl Petri, wife, and two children, G. Dencker, Jos. Schott, John Dorschel, H. Reinhard, Vincent Ilg, Dom Brasch, George Bechstein, Ignatz Spitz, Jacob Salomon, F. L. Berger and wife, H. C. Nienstedt, wife, and child, H. Vagedes, H. Lehrburger.

In steam-ship Ethiopia, from Glasgow.—John Bell, Alex. Sloane, Miss Agnes Sloane, Miss Marshall, James Smith, Robert Smith, Geo. Downie, Mrs. Downie, James Jenkins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss L. W. Jenkins, Miss D. C. Jenkins, Sarah Nord, Chas. A. Kent, Fannie Kent, Frank R. Paddock, Edward Fletcher, John McIlveen, Mrs. McIlveen, Wm. B. Ross, Hannah Batley, Mrs. G. J. Roberts, Edward O. B. Roberts, Ann J. Jones.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:08 | Sun sets....7:01 | Moon sets....8:10

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..5:48 | Gov. Island.6:32 | Hell Gate..10:54

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK......WEDNESDAY, Aug. 12.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Frankfurt, (Ger.,) Von Bulow, Bremen via Southampton, Oelrichs & Co.; State of Virginia, (Br.,) Moodie, Glasgow, Austin Baldwin & Co.; City of Galveston, Evans, New-Orleans, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Humboldt, (Ger.,) Blanck, Stettin, C. Rammelsburg & Co.; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Mayflower, Fults, Philadelphia, J. Hand; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia, Wm. Kirkpatrick; Calabria, (Br.,) McMickan, Liverpool via Queenstown, C. G. Francklyn; Columbia, Crowell, Charleston, S. C., J. W. Quintard & Co.

Barks Yumuri, (Br.,) James, Baracoa and Sagua, Wavdell & Co.; Lief Erickson, (Norw.,) Matthiesen, Havre, C. Tobias & Co.; Fregone e Devota, (Ital.,) Perasso, Cork or Falmouth, A. P. Agresta; Onore, (Aust.,) Corsano, London, J. C. Seager; Fortuna, (Norw.,) Morch, Stettin, Tetens & Bockmann; Jacob, (Aust.,) Douba, Liverpool, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs C. A. Hoard, (Br.,) Messenger, St. John, P. R., W. T. Woodruff & Co.; Princess Beatrice, (Br.,) Simmons, Point-a-Pitre, H. A. Vatable & Son; Dominico, (Aust.,) Monasteriotte, Gloucester, Eng., Slocovich & Co.; Lophemia, (Br.,) Maelstrom, Liverpool, Eng., Jas. F. Whitney & Co.

Schrs. J. M. Stephens, (Br.,) Edgett, St. John, N. B., Peter I. Nevius & Son; Laura Pride, (Br.,) Alexander, St. Pierre, Mart., Brett, Son & Co.; Mary E. Douglas, Sherlock, Para, Brazil, G. Amsinck & Co.; Dorah M. French, French, Jacksonville, Fla., H. W. Loud & Co.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Hermann, (Ger.,) Reichmann, Bremen July 26, via Havre 31st, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co.

Steam-ship Kong Sverre, (Nor.,) Dannevig, Bergen July 26, with mdse. and 189 passengers to Funch Edye & Co. Had westerly winds and thick fog most of the passage.

Steam-ship Auguste Andre, (Belg.,) Greve, Antwerp July 28, with mdse. and twenty-five passengers to Edye & Co. Experienced continuing dense fogs on the passage. No date, lat. 45 55, lon. 46 50, passed a few icebergs. Aug. 10, lat. 40 37, lon. 62 04, passed bark Caro, bound W.

Bark Patmos, Nichols, Liverpool 53 ds., with mdse. to Lunt Bros. Took the Northern passage, and had light S. W. winds and fogs. Aug. 2, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schrs. Nettie Foster and Addie Stern, (of Beverly, Mass.) Had taken 1,200 quintals fish; all well.

Steam-ship Pommerania, (Ger.,) Schwensen, Hamburg July 29, via Havre Aug. 1, with mdse. and 282 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Had fresh westerly winds throughout with a high sea and foggy weather. Aug. 2, lat. 49 24, lon. 6 46, spoke bark Anna, (Ger.,) from Bremen, for Baltimore; 6th, lat. 48 35, lon. 35 15, schr. Anita, from Bristol, for Tybee; 9th, lat. 42 22, lon. 54 54, bark Puit, (Ger.,) bound E.

Steam-ship Ethiopia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow Aug. 1, with mdse. and 215 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced strong head winds to the banks. Aug. 8, lat. 47 49, lon. 48 06, passed bark Canada, (of Cork,) bound W.

Steam-ship Scotia, (Br.,) Leitch, Liverpool Aug. 1, via Queenstown 2d, with mdse. and 132 passengers to C. G. Franklyn.

Steam-ship Fanita, Howe, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship City of Houston, Deering, New-Orleans Aug. 5 and the Bar 6th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Steam-ship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 2 ds., with naval stores to Wm. P. Clyde & Co.

Bark Carmilia, (Ger.,) Beekmann, St. Vincent, C. D. V. 35 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark D. M. Rucker, (Ger.,) before reported at Sandy Hook, for orders, towed up to the City this P. M.

Bark Sloboda, (Aus.,) Perissa, Bordeaux 40 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Victor, (Norw.,) Tysen, Port Caledonia 13 ds., with coal to Funch, Edye & Co.

Brig Whittaker, Cotton, Shulee, N. S., with spiles to order—vessel to master. Is anchored at Hart's Island.

Brig Francesco Paolo, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Licata 72 ds., and Gibraltar 41 ds., with sulphur to order—vessel to Lauro, Storey & Co.

Brig Daylight, Marks, New-Haven.

Schr. Nellie Grant, Jordan, Jacksonville 8 ds., with yellow pine to Fairchild & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. B. J. Hazard, Cook, Georgetown, S. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to order. Vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Yankee Doodle, Mamsbury, Virginia.

Schr. Chas. W. Alcott, Freck, Virginia.

Schr. Charley Woolsey, Ellis, Baltimore.

Schr. Osborn Curtis, Curtis, Virginia.

Schr. Wm. Burroughs, Nichols, Havre July 2, in ballast to Thos. Dunham's Nephews & Co.

Schr. J. F. Dailey, Long, Virginia.

Schr. E. J. Raymond, Mitchell, Providence.

Schr. Annie and Mary, Look, Gloucester, with fish to order.

Schr. Mouna, Morris, Dennis.

Schr. A. Heaton, Whitney, Providence.

Schr. Amelia, Henry, Providence, for Port Johnson.

Schr. Emilia Belle, Kelly, Dennis.

Schr. S. J. Fort, Fort, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. G. T. Hubbard, Soveland, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Darbig, Virginia.

Schr. Elizabeth White, Rose, Virginia.

Schr. Ridgewood, Johnson, Georgetown, D. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Dollner, Potter & Co.—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. Damascus, Jenkins, Virginia.

Schr. Anna Lyons, Roker, Port Caledonia 12 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job.

Schr. Jas. E. Hoyt, Lyons, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. Motto, Davis, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Helen, Seaver, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. P. Tripp, Nickerson, Chatham, with fish to order.

Schr. E. W. Babcock, Jones, Westerly.

Schr. Wave Crest, Small, Kennebec, with ice for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. W. Allen, Allen, Kennebec, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr. Copy, Mills, Stone Creek, for Albany.

Schr. Harriet Thomas, Van Cleaf, Providence, for Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. G. Irwin, Johnson, Newport, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Thos. P. Cooper, Sleeper, Newport, for Eastport.

Schr. Belle Simpson, Providence.

Schr. A. G. Hazard Carroll, Norwich.

Schr. Mary M. Lucy, Rodgers, New-London, for Alexandria.

Schr. Sarah Brune, Petty, Providence.

Schr. G. C. Tanner, Hyde, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. M. E. Rockhill, ——, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Veto, Henderson, Bath, with ice, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Clark, Gnptil, Calais, with lumber to order.

Schr. E. C. Knight, Pratt, Rockland, with lime for Richmond, Va.

Schr. N. M. Rodgers, Rodgers, Plymouth.

Schr. Ida, Denving, Taunton, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Gurney, Gurney, Newport.

Schr. Blast, Taylor, Fall River, for Trenton.

Schr. Eleanore, Warren, Fall River.

Schr. E. P. Shults, Young, Providence.

Schr. Isabella, Alberts, Tooker, New-Haven, for Baltimore.

Schr. P. F. Brady, Brown, New-London.

Schr. E. M. Smith, Robbins, Warren, R. I.

Schr. H. G. Bird, Blackington, Vinal Haven, with stone to order.

Schr. D. Ellis, Torry, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. William O. Irish, Terwill, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Black Diamond, Goldsmith, Somersett.

Schr. Joseph Marsh, Buffin, Fall River.

Schr. Little David, Bryant, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. J. Smith, Baldwin, Providence.

Schr. Sallie T. Chartre, Treffeather, Taunton.

Schr. Neptune, Clark, New-Haven.

Schr. C. C. Smith, Phillips, Providence.

Schr. A. Terrill, Crockett, Boston.

Schr. Julia Rich, Rich, Newport.

Schr. Helen, Searle, Newport, for Elizabethport.

WIND—Sunset, fresh S.; clear.

SAILED.

Steam-ships Frankfurt, for Bremen; Calabria, for Liverpool; Italia and State of Virginia, for Glasgow; City of Galveston, for New-Orleans; Isaac Bell, for Norfolk, &c.; brigs Alice, for Turk's Island; Laura Gertrude, for Fernandina; S. V. Nichols, for Matanzas; Ramirez, for ——.

BY TELEGRAPH.

BOSTON, Aug. 12.—Arr. barks Ernst, (French,) Ravilleg, from Sourabaya; Armenia, Harding, from Smyrna; schrs. K. C. Rankin, Rankin, from Alexandria; F. & L. Cordery, Smith, from do.; A. F. Baillie, Allen, from do.; Maggie J. Chadwick, Coan, from do.; Charles H. Lawrence, Kemp, from Baltimore; J. W. Woodruff, Haskell, from Philadelphia; Daniel Webster, Haskell, from do.; J. Paine, Lang, from do.; J. E. Morris, Endicott, from do.; Cordelia Newkirk, Huntley, from do.; J. B. Marshall, Marshall, from do.; Mair & Cranmer, Morris, from do.; George Taulane, Adams, from do.; Sarah B. Thomas, Arnold, from Weehawken; Fanny Flint, Warren, from Hoboken; Silas Brainerd, Buell, from do.; Addie Murchie, Metcalf, from Elizabethport; Ocean Belle, Mills, from Rondout; ship Lucy S. Wills, Pritchard, from Calcutta; brig Planet, (Br.,) Hoyt, from Mragon; schrs. James Ford, Atkins, from Liverpool; Water Lily, (Br.,) Jones, from St. Martins; Zampa, Jewett, from Pascagoula; N. S. Samson, Nelson, from Nanticote; K. P. Punt, Pomeroy, from Richmond, Va.; W. G. Farr, Simonton, from Alexandria; Emma F. Hart, Wall, from Baltimore; Sarah F. Bird, Knowles, from do.; W. G. Shattuck, Thatcher, from Baltimore; P. M. Wheaton, Atkins, from Hoboken; H. M. Miller, Miller, from Philadelphia.

Cld. steamers Saxon, Baker, for Philadelphia; Gen. Whitney, Hallett, for New-York; barks Argo, (Br.,) Humbie, for London; Elias, (Aust.,) Zar, for Penarth Roads, via Bangor, Me.; Addison, Dias, for Flores; brig Arbit, Nash, for Goree; schrs. Northern Light, Wallace, for Sagua; H. N. Squire, Nixon, for Georgetown, D. C.; Ira Laffrienier, Coleman, for Baltimore; James Martin, Brown, for Philadelphia.

Sld. steamers Lancaster and Aries; barks Acacia, Kathleen, Addison, and Doris; British yacht Marcia.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug. 12.—Arr. steamers Josephine Thomson, from New-York; William Whildin, from Philadelphia; schrs. A. Hayford, from Jacksonville; William B. Herrick, from Boston.

Cld. steamers Fanny Cadwallader, for New-York; William Whildin, for Philadelphia; bark Enrichetta, for Belfast, Ire.; brig Robert C. Wright, for Rio; schrs. Lottie, for Boston; Kate M. Hilton, for Boston.

Sld. bark Aquidneck, for Rio; brigs Water Witch, for Pernambuco; Ysidora Rionda, for Port Spain; bark Daring, for Portland.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 12.—Sailed, steamer South Carolina, for New-York.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 12.—Passed in, ship Meta, 98 ds. from Montevideo; bark Antonetta C., 48 ds. from Bona; schr. C. C. Baker, from Boston.

The bark Cronstadt remains here.

The Spanish steamer Ponce went to sea last evening.

Sld. bark Grace E. Cann, for Philadelphia.

There is a thick fog off shore.

The ship reported this morning as Meta is probably the Medea, from Batavia.

HAVANA, Aug. 12.—The steam-ship City of New-York arr. here this morning. The bark John Griffin, from New-York, has arr. here.

NEWCASTLE, Del., Aug. 12.—Steamer Vindicator, from New-York, is below, coming up.

Passed up, schr. Major Wm. H. Tantum, from Richmond, Va.

Passed down, steam-ship Aries and bark Joe Stettin.

Schr. Webster Bernard got under way and proceeded this afternoon.

Noon.—Passed up, schrs. S. A. Hoffman, from Boston; S. H. Hames, from Providence.

The schr. Webster Bernard remains as before.

Passed up, steamer Charles W. Lord, from Savannah.

Passed down, steamers Pioneer, for Wilmington, N. C.; John W. Everman, for Richmond; schr. Webster Barnard, for Boston; and the Italian bark Maria, for Genoa, at anchor.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 12.—Cld. schrs. Webster Bernard, for Marblehead; Kate Newman, for Boston; Minnie Reppiler, for St. Mary's, Ga.

Arr. steamer Vindicator, from New-York; schrs. Mary Stewart, from Orland, Me., and Right Away, from New-Haven.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 12.—Sld. steamer Constitution, for Panama, via Acapulco, bringing 132 passengers and 1,101 tons of freight for New-York.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 12.—Arr. steam-ships Herman Livingston, from New-York; America, from Baltimore.

Cld. schr. Ruth H. Baker, for Bath.

Sld. steam-ship Lee, for New-York; schr. Katie D. Turner, for Bull River.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Aug. 11.—Arr. schrs. Iona, from Philadelphia, for Boston; Cora, from Norfolk, for do.; Centurion, from Stonington, for Bangor; Sea Lark, from Windsor, N. S., for Philadelphia; Grace Girdler, from Liverpool, N. S., for Providence; Melissa Whitney, from Rockport, Me., for Baltimore.

Sld. brig Endorus; schrs. Helen Mar, Sea Lark, Centurion, Cora, Grace Girdler, Iona, Melissa Whitney. The schr. Pashaw did not sail, as reported.

WIND—S. S. W.; moderate clear; sunset thick fog.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Aug. 12.—Sld. for the United States: Miss Miletus, Universe, Lawrence Brown, Johanna, Rhea, Dorothea, Antoinetta, Jeamine, and Eva H. Fisk.

Arr. out from the United States on the 10th inst.: Hartstene, Brodrene, Ceres, Kawe, Hermine, Euploca, Barns, and Marianne.

Arr. out from the United States on the 11th inst., Octavia Stella, Minerva, Angelica, Johannes, and Strathearn.

Arr. out from the United States on the 12th inst., J. M. Haskell, Hebe, Circassian, Athlete, C. F. Elwell, Swallow, Michael Angelo Di Pieve, and Quorn.

Also arr. out from the United States, Liberia, Emmanuel, Clytie, Mary A. Marshall, Casique, Western Sea, Stockton, and Afton.

The bark Najaden has arr. at Queenstown leaky.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 12.—The North German Lloyd's steam-ship Neckar, Capt. Meyer, from New-York Aug. 1, for Bremen, arr. here this morning.

MOVILLE, Aug. 12.—The Anchor Line steam-ship Victoria, Capt. Nedderwick, from New-York Aug. 1, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 12—The Cunard Line steam-ship Samaria, Capt. Billings, from New-York Aug. 1, for Liverpool, arr. here at 11 o'clock this morning.

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